Now is the time for action. The enemy is sowing tares. Let the people sow good seed. Five copies of the CAUCASIAN 3 months for $1.00. Twelve copies 3 months for $2.00. Send a club quick.

New Offer to Meet Demands. Five Copies Caucasian 3 Months For $1.00---12 Copies 3 Months $2.00.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Everybody put a shoulder to the wheel now. The goldbugs are sowing the country down with their misleading literature. Let's meet them. Send $1.00 for five copies of the CAUCASIAN 3 mos.

VOL. XIV. RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896. NO. 38.

State Library

A WAIL FROM WALL STREET.

A TALE OF WOE ABOUT ANTICIPATED EVILS IF THE FREE SILVER "CRAZE" PREVAILS IN THE COMING ELECTION.

Mr. W. J. Peele Quotes Scripture—A Comparison Drawn of Ancient Babylon and Our Present Great Cities—Anxiety Lest the Plagues of Olden Times Should Come Upon Them.

The "Shipping and Commercial List and New York Price Current" sent out to merchants under pretense of keeping them posted on prices and intended only for their eyes, fills up most of its available space with a "tale of woe" about anticipated evils which will befall "business interests" (another name for Wall street) if the "free silver craze" prevails in this election.

I give below an extract out of a copy dated July 18th, 1896, sent to a Raleigh merchant. The only comment I will premise upon Wall street's wail is a quotation from Revelations, which may have some reference to the corruption of the great cities of these later times superinduced by bad laws and bad religion:

"Babylon the Great is fallen and is become the habitation of devils and the hold of every foul spirit and a cage of every unclean and hateful bird."

"For all nations have drunk of the wine of the wrath of her fornication and the kings of the earth have committed fornication with her." * * *

(A powerful portrait of that class of politicians, rulers and political parties which sell out the interests of the country people to the "influences" ("foul spirits") of the great cities.) And the merchants and shippers who traded also in "slaves and the souls of men" (or, in modern parlance, used money to debauch the ballot box and buy the consciences of men), took up the wail, "Saying alas! alas! that great city that was clothed in fine linen and purple and scarlet and decked with gold and precious stones and pearls!" (Not a bad description of the vulgarity of fashionable dress in the great cities,) "that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her costliness! for in one hour is she made desolate!"

This Scripture is usually interpreted to refer to the Roman Catholic Church, and perhaps properly too, but I see no reason why it may not include also a general view of all the corrupt influences, secular as well as religious, which have their "habitation," and "hold" in the great cities.

It is notorious that the great cities, or rather the controlling influences in them stand as a unit for increasing and centralizing the powers of the general government to be used for private or sectional advantage, for controlling the currency within such limits as that it may be manipulated to affect prices in the interests of monopoly, and lastly, for the interlacing of American with foreign interests for the ultimate purpose of using such "entangling alliances" to quell the spirit of civil liberty in this country if it should ever resist unto blood the encroachments of allied monopolies in control of the general government.

So it is the most comprehensive figure of speech in all rhetoric if the divine revelator did intend by this "great city Babylon" to picture the mind and purpose which actuates the great centres of trade, its unity of power, the oneness and the universality of the havoc and confusion which the selfishness of the great cities has wrought in modern civilization. It is no wonder that they feel some anxiety lest the plagues that are written in this Book should come upon them; and while they are not yet casting any "dust on their heads," there is an unmistakable plaint in this their language:

THE NATIONAL DUTY OF OUR BUSINESS MEN.

For the second time in the history of this paper a political crisis has been precipitated upon the country, which transcends all normal party considerations, forbids the indulgence of all party sympathies, and summons every commercial paper, every trade journal and every business man to the rescue of our threatened financial integrity and commercial honor. It is a challenge and a defiance to the commercial sanity of the country. It raises more than a party issue. It presents to every intelligent merchant and tradesman a tremendous public peril and a duty to be discharged with regard to it.

It seems to us that the action of the so-called Democratic national convention at Chicago imposes a duty upon every business man in the United States to actively exert himself in defense of the threatened business interests. The finances of the nation must not be thrown into disorder. Our honor as a people who have always paid their debts in full in money that was worth its face value in every market place in the world, must not be sacrificed. Our vast foreign trade must not be disorganized and subjected to a long period of waste and loss, caused by a fluctuating currency changes. Our still vaster internal trade must not be thrown into the abyss of inflation that is always produced by the issuing of a debased currency and the inevitable driving out of gold, whereby all values and prices are first forced upwards to fictitious figures which they cannot be maintained, with the result that when they drop, as they must when the reaction comes, disaster and ruin mark the path of the recoil from the debauch of inflation throughout the Union. All these things will come to pass if the reserve forces of the conservative business classes are not called into effective action to prevent them.

There are, it is true, gratifying signs that the cause of sound money is already in a fair way to be vindicated in the pending contest. Democrats who have stayed in their party ranks all their lives are coming in thousands to the direct support of William McKinley, of Ohio. It is now seen, with growing distinctness that McKinley is no longer the mere candidate of a party carrying the standard of Protection, but the candidate of all the people who desire to see the nation's honor and credit kept unspotted by the stain of repudiation, and to prevent the success of a party which, if it secured the control of the national Government, would carry it into the wildest financial experiment ever attempted by a civilized nation. The disastrous effects of such a mad venture would be felt by all classes of the community, and would extend themselves so far into the coming century that their full consequences are beyond human computation. Business men must not be content with the fair prospect that now exists of preventing such a catastrophe. They should organize themselves for special campaign work and be on the alert also as individuals, every man of them acting as a committee of one to make the defeat of Bryan and Sewall, and every candidate running for Congress on that ticket, not merely certain, but overwhelmingly so.

A CLEAR STATEMENT.

Judge Walter Clark Answers Some Questions on Silver—A Letter Worthy of Careful Reading.

Some time ago certain citizens of Thomasville, desiring information upon the financial question, wrote to Judge Walter Clark, asking several questions in regard to the effect of free coinage upon the price of products and the effect of the present situation upon debtors and taxpayers. His letter in reply is a clear and simple statement of the whole question and is worthy of careful reading. It is follows:

"Raleigh, N. C., July 16, 1896.

"Dear Sir:

"The Superintendent of the United States Mint reported officially in the last statement sent in to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying the President's message, that the yield of gold throughout the world for the year then ending was $197,000,000, and of silver $106,000,000, so you see the yield of silver is not keeping up with the yield of gold. The total stock of gold and silver throughout the world, by the best estimates, is a little less than 16 of silver to one of gold. When silver was demonetized, in 1873, it was 3 per cent. above gold, and it was debated by the syndicate which should be demonetized. Their object was not a preference of gold over silver so much as to strike down half the redemption money of the world, and this doubled the value of the National, State, and others bonds the millionaires had invested in.

"As the principal use of silver was as money, to demonetize it would be to sink its value as compared with gold—and it is absurd, after destroying the principal use of silver, to say it has depreciated. It has only depreciated when measured in gold, which has appreciated. An ounce of silver will buy as much cotton, corn, wheat, etc., as it ever did. The apparent fall in the value of cotton, wheat, corn, silver, etc., is really only appreciation of gold which is double its former value by being made the sole redemption money. Gold will now buy double the former amount of produce, silver, etc. The point is this—(and which was the object of the demonetization)—gold being double in value, if the Government could be induced to pay its bonds in gold, the holders of our National debt would double their property. The swindle is so simple we are astounded at its audacity.

"Silver, as you see above, from the report of the United States Superintendent of Mint, is not now being mined as much as gold, and as to past accumulation of the metals, there is less than 16 pounds of silver to one of gold. If both were on the same footing, as prior to 1873, the price of silver would be, (as it was then), a little in favor of silver, as gold would cease to be a 200-cent dollar, as it has been artificially made.

"The effect of the present situation upon debtors and tax-payers is precisely the same as if you had promised to pay 1,000 bushels of wheat and the creditor had induced the legislature to pass a law making a bushel of wheat 120 pounds, and he claimed his 1,000 bushels. We have promised to pay our National and individual creditors in dollars, and those creditors have procured legislation which makes a dollar 200 cents, thus requiring double the cotton, corn, wheat, etc., to pay our taxes and debts.

Yours truly,
WALTER CLARK.

Cleveland's Humiliation.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]

Mr. Cleveland has been humiliated in the house of his friends, or of those who should be his friends.

There was no disposition among the delegates who went to Chicago for the purpose of declaring Democratic principles to condemn the Cleveland administration in any formal or organized way. The party was willing to extend to Cleveland the charity of its silence. It was impossible for a Democratic convention to approve Clevelandism, but it was possible to repudiate him by the eloquence of silence. This was the course determined upon. It was the sentiment of every man in the majority with but few exceptions. It was dictated by motives not only of party policy, but of public decency.

When the gold minority in the platform committee placed in the minority report a resolution indorsing Cleveland it invited that condemnation of the President which the convention had been anxious to avoid. It forced the party to spew out the bad taste in its mouth which it had been willing to swallow for the sake of decency. Mr. Hill's theatricals made a bad matter neither worse nor better.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Mr. Cleveland in his humiliation. He has been disgraced by those he has served. He has been left naked by those whose livery he has worn. The party which has heaped honor and emolument upon him has been forced, against its will, to brand him as unworthy, false to it and to the country.

Et tu, Brute?

Are you helping to spread the circulation of the CAUCASIAN?

HARNETT COUNTY POPULILTS.

Meet in Convention and Elect Delegates—Resolutions Passed.

Harnett county Peoples Party convention met in the town of Lillington on the 6th day of July, 1896. Mr. Z. T. Kivet called the convention to order. H. N. Bizzell, D. J. Senter, Geo. E. Byrd, Alex West and Henry Groom were appointed committee on permanent organization, and the committee made the following report: Dr. J. W. Pipkin, chairman; W. G. Byrd, Secretary, and A. T. Arnold assistant Secretary. On motion that each township select its own delegates to the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. The following is a list of delegates:

Anderdson Creek Township—State, L. T. West, and M. A. Elmore; Congressional, Alexander West, D. J. McCorquodale; Senatorial, J. S. Ingroom, L. B. West.

Ivansboro—State, I. W. Taylor, D. S. Williams; Congressional, H. N. Bizzell, L. P. Jernigan; Senatorial, G. R. Hodges, W. F. Gainey.

Barbecue—State, J. J. Rosser, W. D. Graham; Congressional, D. T. Douglas, J. W. S. Gaster; Senatorial, J. P. Ryles, J. W. Lester.

Buck Horn—State, A. T. Arnold, N. T. Johnson; Congressional, David Wheeler, J. W. Stephenson; Senatorial, T. E. Smith, David Spence.

Black River—State, John G. Adams, J. P. Honeycutt; Congressional, J. R. Young, Y. Q. Utley; Senatorial, S. J. Gardner, John Matthews.

Grove—State, John P. Parker, L. M. Ryles; Congressional, Rev. Wm. Byrd, R. M. Parker; Senatorial, Alison Stewart, J. L. Ryles.

Hestor's Creek—State, D. H. Senter, D. H. Matthews; Congressional, G. D. Spence, J. A. Johnson; Senatorial, T. H. Smith, G. B. Johnson.

Mills Creek—State, L. H. Marks, H. H. Horner; Congressional, H. H. Poe, D. M. Hamilton; Senatorial, W. J. Ennis, A. D. Byrd.

Lillington—State, Z. W. Pipkin, W. G. Byrd; Senatorial, L. W. Byrd, W. B. Ennis.

Stuart Creek—State, W. A. Parker, S. L. Parker; Congressional, R. M. Allen, J. W. Byrd; Senatorial, G. E. Byrd, S. N. Parker.

Upper Little River—State, W. M. Patterson, J. M. B. Thomas; Congressional, W. D. Patterson, F. M. P. McLeod; Senatorial, F. M. McKay, Paul McKay.

Delegates at large—Geo. D. Spence, S. W. Parker.

The following gentlemen were appointed committee on resolutions:

H. N. Bizzell, M. A. Elmore, J. J. Rosser, J. G. Brown, S. J. Gardner, D. A. Stuart, D. H. Senter, A. D. Byrd, Z. T. Kivert, B. F. Truelove, W. M. Patterson, and submitted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, That part of the now existing Constitution of the United States formed by our forefathers and ratified by the State of North Carolina, November 21st, 1789 that refers to money has never been changed, and

WHEREAS, Said constitution gave Congress the sole power to coin money and regulate the value thereof and unit bills of credit and gave the several States the right to make the said coins a tender in payment of debts, and

WHEREAS, Aliens or foreigners, aided by traitors in this country, have succeeded in inducing Congress, secretly or otherwise, to pass laws that, in their operation, annuls the Constitution of the United States, as applied to money, and given that right to certain incorporation known as national banks, and

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had absolute control of the government of the United States from the 4th day of March 1893 to the 4th day of March 1895 and the Republican party had sufficient control of the law making branch of the government since the 4th day of March 1895 to the present day. Neither one of these old parties has offered or desired to offer to restore to the government the constitutional power of controling its money, therefore

RESOLVED 1st, that we, the Peoples Party of Harnett county in convention assembled, do declare to the public that we will not vote for or assist in the election of any man in either one of the existing parties to any Federal office from the lowest to the highest except he be pledged to use his entire ability for the restoration to the government of the constitutional power of money as exercised before 1873, and not then except his words and public record will bear him out in said pledge.

RESOLVED 2ND, That while we reaffirm our allegiance to the Omaha platform and in all its demands, yet, to show our faith by our works, we will in the present campaign lay aside all other planks in our national platform except that on finance, and meet either or both of the old parties if they will likewise desert themselves of all other demands, on a common ground of co-operation and work for the election of a ticket pledged to free coinage of silver and gold, 16 to 1, a graduated income tax, abolition of banks of issue and all paper money be issued by the national government.

Respectfully submitted to the committee.

DR. J. W. PIPKIN,
Chairman.

W. G. BYRD, Sec'y.

EIGHT THOUSAND HAVE QUIT.

Strike of Immense Proportions Among New York Garment Workers.

NEW YORK, July 22.—The strike of the tailors for the purpose of compelling contractors to renew the contracts made with the employees last year confining the hours of work to fifty per week, went into effect this morning, and, it is expected, by to-morrow morning about 8,000 workmen in this city and Brooklyn will have quit work. There is no question of wages raised.

A big mass meeting of strikers was held. About 5,000 strikers assembled. The meeting was held for the purpose of making definite arrangements for conducting the strike and appointing a committee to confer with the contractors.

Tailors have no personal grievance against the contractors but consider that it is through them that they have to bring the manufacturers to terms.

The mass meeting decided to close all co-operative shops at 3 p. m. to-day in order that manufacturers cannot avail themselves of these shops.

BERTIE COUNTY POPULISTS.

Hold Their Convention—A Large and Enthusiastic Crowd in Attendance—Delegates Chosen to the Various Conventions.

The Bertie county Populist convention met in the court house in Windsor, on Tuesday the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Chairman J. M. Early, who in a brief and patriotic speech, stated the object of the meeting. On motion Mr. H. P. Harrell was elected chairman and Mr. C. M. Early secretary.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Outlaw, the chairmen of the different townships were appointed a conference committee to confer with the Democratic and Republican committees who ask for a conference for the purpose of effecting fusion or co-operation with the Populists. While the conference was being held, Hon. James B. Lloyd, of Tarboro, was introduced by Hon. James Bond, of Windsor, in his usual pleasant way. Mr. Lloyd then addressed the convention with a pointed, pleasant and patriotic speech for one hour.

REPORT OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Your committee appointed to consider the propositions submitted by the Democrats and Republicans, would respectfully suggest to the convention that action on said proposition be deferred, and that we take them under advisement, so that we can act in the best and wisest manner.

On motion, the report was adopted.

On motion the convention proceeded to elect delegates to the various conventions. The following were elected as delegates:

STATE CONVENTION—M. J. Rayner, M. L. Wood, H. P. Harrell, J. M. Early, W. G. Barden, W. A. Capehart, Geo. T. Bynum, L. P. Freeman.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION—J. H. Liverman, T. H. Pritchard, A. W. Snell, E. Bazemore, W. C. Liverman, H. A. Hobbs.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION—W. W. Outlaw, Ervin Pritchard, J. C. Tynes, J. S. Mitchell, John P. Morris, Josiah Early, J. E. Tadlock, John P. Slade.

NATIONAL DELEGATE—Hon. James Bond; alternate, H. P. Harrell.

On motion, the convention adjourned to meet again August the 17th, 1896.

H. P. HARRELL,
Chairman.

C. M. EARLY, Secretary.

This was the largest and most enthusiastic convention ever held in Bertie county. It was composed of the representative farmers of the county—not a lawyer, doctor or banker in it.

A POPULIST.

Hyde County P. P. Convention.

The county convention of the Peoples Party for Hyde county was called to order on the 20th day of July, 1896, at 10 a. m., by D. Wahab, chairman.

On motion, Dallas Wahab was elected permanent chairman, and L. H. Swindell was elected secretary.

All of the different precincts were represented except Engelhard and Ocracoke.

On motion, C. F. Benson, J. J. McGowan, D. Wahab, W. T. Berry, W. S. Harris and B. J. Carawan were elected delegates to the State convention.

On motion, D. Wahab, S. S. Lupton, E. B. Cutrett, W. A. Russ, J. R. Credle, Jas. Hodges, D. M. Carawan, D. S. Jarvis, W. T. Berry, W. S. Harris, B. J. Carawan, C. F. Benson, W. W. Bodmer, J. A. Gibbs, Valentine Harris, C. A. Statesberry, Orin Selby, were elected delegates to the Congressional and Senatorial conventions.

The chairmen of different township committees came together and elected D. Wahab chairman of the county executive committee.

The proceedings of said meeting were put before the house and unanimously accepted.

L. H. SWINDELL,
Secretary.

TO PROTECT TREASURY RESERVE.

Action of New York Banks Regarding Their Gold Holdings.

NEW YORK, July 21.—In pursuance of the informal agreement of the national banks of this city to protect the Treasury gold reserve, several meetings of bank officials were held again to-day to consider the situation. Bank officials generally confirm the reports that the banks are prepared to turn into the sub-treasury an amount of gold extending at least to half of their holdings. It is understood that President Tappan, of the Gallatin National bank, and several other officials favor holding all their gold at the disposition of the Treasury department.

The directors of the National City bank met this morning, and agreed to contribute $2,000,000 in gold as the bank's share toward replenishing the Treasury reserve. Well informed financiers say that but for the present excitement there would be no need of protective measures At the same time the Exchange market is very strong, and exports of gold are expected to be made on Thursday and Saturday to a fairly large extent.

The gold reserve yesterday stood at $89,603,805.

Joseph Wesley Harper Dead.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Joseph Wesley Harper died to-day at his home in this city after an illness of three weeks. He had long been a sufferer from gout. Up to last year he had been the senior member of the firm of Harper Bros., publishers.

Mr. Harper was born in Brooklyn, March 16, 1830. After a preparatory course he entered Columbia college, and was graduated in 1848. In 1850 young Harper started in business, and entered the firm of Harper & Bros. in 1869.

Murder Near Franklinton.

Franklinton, N. C., July 22.—At a negro pic-nic or political gathering near here to-day Genadus Jackson, colored, was killed by being struck with a stick. Jas. A. Moore, son of ex-Sheriff J. J. Moore, is now under arrest here charge with the killing.

DEFAULTER MYERS CAUGHT.

The Seaboard Cashier Arrested by Detectives in New York.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 22.—J. P. Myers, the defaulting cashier of the Seaboard Air-Line, was to-day caught by Pinkerton detectives in New York It will be remembered that Myers skipped about ten days ago with a woman of shady character, taking with him about thirty-five hundred of the Seaboard's funds. Chief of Police Orr, of Charlottee, goes to Raleigh to-night to procure the necessary papers, as Myers refused to return without a requisition.

Myers took his arrest resignedly, sorrowfully admitting his identity and yielding to his captors without struggle or protest. Twelve hundred dollars was found on him. Myers confessed his guilt, but declined to say what had become of the missing $2,000.

Mrs. Bisonette stood the arrest of her companion with iron composure. "I will give no information," she said. "Not that I care personally what might be said about me, but that I wish to protect my family from disgrace.

"I did not know of this embezzlement. My friend's arrest has blighted my hope and ruined my life. Oh, yes, I loved him—I love him still. Otherwise, I should not be in this position to-day."

According to Mrs. Bissonette's story she is the daughter of a physician in Anderson, S C., where she first met Dr. Bissonette.

Two children were born before the discovery was made that Dr. Bissonette had another wife. About this time she met Myers, and his downfall began. Later he confessed to his wife and was forgiven, but on July 11th, while on the street with his wife he deserted her, joined the Bissonette woman and disappeared.

TEN PERISH IN A SWOLLEN CREEK.

Cloudburst Caused a Sudden Flood That Swept Houses Away.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 21.—A cloudburst at Benson's Creek, four miles from here, resulted in the drowning of at least ten persons today. They were James Bradley, a farmer, his wife, and five children, and Mrs. Bryant, a widow, and two children.

The creek is in the middle of the town, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge across it was swept away. Mrs. Bryant kept a toll-gate near the bridge. The little toll-house was right on the creek, and just across from James Bradley's. The Conway mill, just above, was the first to go. Its timbers must have swept away the Bryant and Bradley houses. These houses themselves must have hit the railroad bridge, as no mill timbers are seen below. The bridge was swept away with terrible force. Everything about it, iron and all, except the main abutment, is gone.

All railroad trains from Frankfort, Lexington, and intermediate points are cut off from Louisville.

Ten minutes after the cloudburst, Benson Creek, which emptys into the Kentucky River immediately below, was a raging, swollen river, covering the valley on either bank and sweeping everything before it.

Slew and Burned in Mad Rage.

ATTICA, Mich., July 21.—Gorman Swain, a farmer living one mile south of this place, early this morning killed three of his children with a knife, set fire to his house, and then committed suicide by by shooting himself through the heart.

Swain was about forty-eight years old and was in comfortable circumstances. He had a violent temper, and for years had threatened to kill his family and himself. His wife died last spring, since which time Swain's outbursts of temper have been more frequent and of a more violent nature than ever.

He had trouble last Sunday evening with three of the older children—Fred, aged nineteen; Anna, aged seventeen, and Birdie, aged fifteen years. He whipped them severely and they took refuge at a neighbor's house. He tried to induce them to return home, but they refused, and probably saved their lives.

Neighbors were aroused by the burning of Swain's house shortly after 3 o'clock this morning. When they reached the place they found Frank Swain, aged eleven; Lucy, aged nine, and Jimmie, aged seven years, with their throats cut and their father by their side, dead.

ENGLAND'S VENEZUELAN BLUE BOOK.

The Dutch, It Is Claimed, Controlled the Disputed Region 200 Years

LONDON, July 22.—The promised Blue Book on Venezuela was issued this evening. It comprises 356 pages, their contents consisting of documents from the Dutch and Spanish archives from 1621 to 1790.

An official summary is prefixed, which claims that the documents prove that for more than two centuries prior to 1796 the Dutch controlled the territories which are now in dispute, and that their control was recognized by the Spaniards.

The Standard will to-morrow say that if a day is not afforded the Opposition in the House of Commons to discuss general and Venezuelan arbitration, the second reading of the Appropriation bill will enable the discussion to be raised. It is the general opinion of the Opposition that Lord Salisbury is too timid and hesitating in responding to the advance of Secretary of State Olney.

The convention between Great Britain and Nicaragua for the appointment of a mixed commission to fix the amounts due from Nicaragua to British subjects as damages for injury to person or property growing out of the disturbance in the Mosquito territory in 1894 was issued to-day in a Blue Book.

It was these disturbances that led to the seizure of the port of Corinto by an armed British force to compel the payment of the damages claimed by Great Britain on behalf of Consul Hatch, who was expelled by the Nicaraguan government.

Carlisle Slated For the Supreme Bench

Washington, July 21.—If a vacancy occurs on the Supreme bench during the present administration Carlisle will be likely to receive the appointment.

Job printing in all its branches. A trial solicited.

MANY LIVES MAY BE LOST.

Forest Fires Raging in the West—Number of Villages Threatened With Destruction—Women and Children in Danger.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 23.—Forest fires last night destroyed the logging camp of W. M. Clothier & Son at central station of the Bellingham Bay and British Columbia Railway. The loss is estimated at $20,000. The entire country north of here is in flames. The fire is gradually working toward Whatcom.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 23.—Along the Northern Railway, between Whatcom and Goshen, bush fires have burned many farm buildings and railroad ties. At Vancouver last night there were two fires, caused by sparks from the bush fires, a house and steamer being burned.

Unless rain comes soon large tracts of timber along the Frazer river will be destroyed. Dense smoke has settled down over the seaport towns, and it is with the greatest difficulty that navigation can be carried on.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 23.—The southern half of Vancouver Island has not seen clear atmosphere for several days, owing to the brush fires everywhere raging, causing immense damage to property, and making travel on country roads extremely dangerous. The worst reports of damage reached this city from Alberni last night. That city is surrounded by one immense fire, which has taken entire possession of Mineral Hill, a wealthy section.

The flames have destroyed all buildings in the Duke of York mine, China Creek, and are now within two or three miles of town, having burned numerous camps, bridges, etc.

There were many narrow escapes from death. Women and children had to be kept under the piping of hydraulic mines and drenched with water to prevent them from being scorched.

The damage to property thus far is estimated at over half a million dollars, and the loss on burned timber will reach well into the millions.

War of Southern Freight Lines.

BALTIMORE, July 21. The Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which operates lines of steamships between this port, Savannah, Boston, and Providence, all of which call at Norfolk and Old Point, Va., to-day met the cut of 33⅓ per cent. on freight and passenger traffic by the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway Company and their steamship allies. Officials of the company assert that they will meet any reduction in rates by their competitors.

As an inducement to travelers to patronize their line, the Old Bay Line Seaboard's connection announces that free berths will be given holders of tickets to and from Richmond. The Southern's new line to Richmond was inaugurated last week. Nothing has yet been said about meals, but it is probable that $1 will buy transportation, a stateroom, and two meals on either line before many days.

The Southern States Freight and Traffic Association will hold a special meeting in Atlanta to-morrow to consider the rate war and devise a plan for concerted action on the part of the twenty-five rail and water lines, members of the organization.

A Sad Accident.

Washington, N. C., July 23.—While crossing the bridge on his bicycle hear yesterday James D. Fowle, Jr., son of Samuel R. Fowle, failing to notice that the draw, through which a tug had just passed, was not entirely closed, was thrown from his wheel into the river and struck the bridge in falling. His body was soon found, but all efforts at resuscitation were unavailing, the blow on his chest having caused immediate death. Young Mr. Fowle was nearly 14 years of age. The deepest sympathy is felt here by all for his bereaved parents and their many friends throughout the State will be grieved to learn of this sad accident.

Republican National Finance Committee.

The roster of the finance committee, which is to have the collection and distribution of campaign funds for the western headquarters, was made public last week by Samuel W. Allerton, after a conference with national Committeeman Jamieson. There are 103 members, bankers and capitalists being largely represented. Mr. Allerton is likely to be made chairman. The personnel of the committee is an assurance of a big campaign fund.

White Metal Republicans of Kansas Issue an Address.

Topeka, Kan., July 22.—At the State silver convention held in this city last Thursday a committee of Republicans was appointed to draft an address to the Republicans of the State in the interest of free coinage.

The address was issued yesterday and consists of a large array of documentary evidence going to show that prior to this year the Republicans of Kansas have been in favor of free coinage of silver. Former State platforms are quoted, as well as resolutions, adopted by Republican legislatures demanding free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The committee insists that Kansas Republicans, to be consistent, cannot support McKinley and Hobart or a single gold standard.

And Still Our Lands go.

Washington, July 22.—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the following lists of lands selected by railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad, 128,062 acres in the Helena and Bozeman land districts, Montana, also 12,488 acres to the same road in the Spokane district; Oregon and California Railroad, 17,329 acres in the Roseburg district, Oregon; also 2,037 acres to the same company in the Oregon City district, Oregon.

The people wonder why financial panics occur so frequently. I can tell them why. It is to the interest of the bankers and brokers that they should occur. It is one of the specious methods by which these despotic and utterly useless knaves rob the producing, manufacturing and mercantile classes of their honest earnings. It is one of the chief plans by which this infamous ring is riveting the chains of slavery upon the limbs of labor. It is one of the chief means adopted to build up a money aristocracy that shall live in idle luxury and ape the pretentious airs of nobility.—Daniel Webster.

CAUSE FOR CONGRATULATION.

The Peoples Party Rises Above Ridicule and Persecution—The Prosperity of The Country Depends Upon Its Demands Being Enacted Into Law.

WARRANTON, N. C., July 20.—We have great cause to congratulate ourselves upon our political achievements. Indeed, our grand old Populist Party, springing a few years back from a mere infant, has now grown to be a whale in the political stream.

We have been abused and ridiculed and our leaders have been prosecuted, persecuted and even egged and peppered, but we have been faithful and bore our trials as true men should and as only true men could. What is the result today? Why just look and behold! You see the affairs of this great nation as they are swayed from the monopolistic path of destruction into the hands of an honest people; being rescued from tyranny and placed upon the road to reform and prosperity. And this great accomplishment is alone through the Peoples Party. God bless her. I shall continue to sing her praises as long as I am able to wield a pen.

The prosperity of this great country depends alone upon the principles and demands of our party faithfully discharged. These are the principles of the great Jefferson who has only passed over the river, but not dead, for such men never die.

As we have about conquered one-half of the great army of monopoly's greed and they having surrendered and adopted almost our own platform, let us act as become brave soldiers and refrain from heaping too much abuse and ridicule upon our former abusers, but extend them a warm, brotherly hand upon our platform and bid them welcome in our ranks if they will help us to continue the great battle for reform.

The Peoples Party is rapidly educating the people. See the result of the Chicago convention.

If any are so ignorant as to think the Peoples Party will be dissolved let me say they are vastly mistaken. A great work lay before us and we are going on with the charge with our faces to the front holding aloft our banners, for they must never trail in the dust. Be faithful, brethren; we are educating a nation and rescueing homes and children from those who are trying still further to enslave them. We will stand upon our platform and principles if it makes the ground tremble.

We will never turn back until our demands are enacted into law and then we will all join in a chorus of a duty well performed and continue in our honest efforts to build up the greatest nation on earth.

JNO. B. POWELL JR.

PARK FROM ROCKEFELLER.

He Gives The People of Cleveland a Costly Present—The City Celebrates Its Hundredth Anniversary.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The celebration of the founding of Cleveland, 100 years ago, was commenced at midnight by a salute of 100 guns reinforced by steam whistles, bells, and fireworks. The national salute was fired at 5:30, and the citizens of Cleveland, as well as 40,000 strangers, gave up all thought of slumber and turned out to celebrate. The exercises took place in the great armory where the recent Methodist conference was held. Mayor McKisson delivered an address of welcome. There were some remarks by James C. Hoyt, who is called the Depew of the West.

S. G. W. Cowles, of Cleveland, announced that John D. Rockefeller authorized him to say that he offered as a gift to the people of Cleveland 276 acres of land for park purposes, valued at more than $600,000. The gift was accepted, and the park will bear Mr. Rockefeller's name. The announcement of this handsome gift was enthusiastically cheered. Rockefeller Park will be one of uncommon beauty.

Senator Joseph R. Hawley delivered the oration of the day. The address was rich in historical data, and the orator gave a sketch of the rise of the Western reserve and its relations and those of its people with the governments and people of Connecticut and other New England States. He noted the fact that 100 years ago to-day Cleveland commenced its career with a population of four persons.

MUST HAVE THE HOUSE.

The Goldbugs Will Make a Desperate Effort.

A special Washington dispatch to the Baltimore Sun says:

"The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee is planning, it is understood, to secure a majority in the House of Representatives favorable to sound money, even if the free silver sentiment should defeat McKinley."

The article states that the proposed plan can be worked by a fusion of the sound money candidate only in each district. In the Democratic districts the Republicans would vote for a Democrat, and in the Republican districts the Democrats who favor the gold standard would support the Republican nominee. In this way the silver men in the East are to be beaten.

The article concludes as follows:

"It is beginning to be seen that should the Democrats carry both the Presidency and the House of Representatives, it is by no means certain that free silver legislation will result. There will probably be a number of sound money Democrats elected to the next House, and they would not by any means feel bound to support a free coinage bill. * * Without a silver majority in the House a silver President would be powerless to do more than to exhaust the gold reserve and insist upon the use of silver now in the Treasury for the redemption of Government obligations."

The goldbugs may over-reach themselves. Unless silver Democrats insist on a rule or ruin policy the goldites could be beaten at their own game. No gold Democrat, or no one who has been for the gold standard until the present time should be sent to Congress. They cannot be trusted. Calling a bad egg a good egg does not change its nature, neither does calling a goldbug a silverite change his nature.

A Sixteen to One Gavel Presented.

St. Louis, Mo., July 21.—The presiding officer of the Populist Convention will wield a 16 to 1 gavel. It was presented to the National Committee to-day by S. D. Walton, a colored delegate from Georgia, as the gift of J. T. Young of that State. The gavel has sixteen tips of silver and one of gold, and it is made of walnut, oak, and ash wood, collected from seventeen States—sixteen Southern and Western and one Eastern State.

SILVER STANDARD IN MEXICO.

SOME FACTS REGARDING LABOR AND INDUSTIES IN THAT COUNTRY.

Business Failures are Unknown—No Strikes to Disturb Commerce—A Partial List of The Wages and Prices of Farm Products.

The newspapers of this country which advocates gold monometalism, assert that the prosperity of Mexico is due entirely to the fact that its currency is "inflated," that is to say, that it is given a supposed value which in reality it has not, and that it has brought into existence an activity which is anything but normal and on a solid foundation. It is not at all surprising that on the eve of a presidential election, which, perhaps, may be decided in favor of free coinage of silver, and against gold monometallism, that the "sound money" press should endeavor to deceive the American people with regard to the condition of affairs in Mexico. The following letter, (clipped from the Silver Knight), written by a resident of Mexico to a friend in Kansas, certainly contradicts the statements of the "sound money" press in regard to Mexico:

Some Facts Regarding Labor and Industries.

Office of Mexican Central R'y Co., City of Mexico, Mex. June 26, '96.

FRANK R. FORREST, ESQ.,
Jewell City, Kans.

DEAR SIR: Answering your favor of the 16th instant, I enclose you a copy of an article which I have prepared in answer to many inquiries which we receive in reference to our silver standard. However, as this article does not answer all the questions you ask in your letter, I will answer the others as follows:

I would like to call your attention to these facts: That business failures in Mexico are almost unknown. We have no strikes such as are constantly disturbing commerce in the United States. Such a thing as Coxey's army is never dreamed of. There is work for every one who wants it at wages to enable them to supply all necessary wants. Our banks are paying from 14 to 17 per cent. dividends per annum. Manufacturing enterprises whose profits are known are paying from 10 to 20 per cent., and private concerns who do not publish the per cent. of their profits are known to be prosperous.

I think, as a rule, land owners here are of a more intelligent class than the farmers of the United States. As a rule the laborers are of a less intelligence, except where Americans employ ignorant foreigners, in which case the Mexican labor is of a better class and higher intelligence.

Passenger conductors are paid a salary of $160 per month. Freight conductors are paid by the mile and their salaries run as high as $200 per month. Engineers are also paid by the mile and are paid from $175 to $200 per month, in a few cases a little more. Firemen are paid about $100 per month. The salaries of depot agents vary greatly, ranging from $50 to $150 per month. Telegraph operators receive from $40 to $125 per month. Clerks in the general offices receive from $25 to $250. per month. The smaller salaries are paid to boys and the largest to the chief clerks. Division superintendents receive $350 per month, division train masters $175. Carpenters and joiners from $1 to $4 per day. Brick masons from $1 to $3 per day. Street car conductors $1 and drivers 75 cents. The wages indicated above are given to both native and foreign artisans. The less experienced receiving the lowest figures, the largest amounts being paid to the skilled workmen. Wheat is worth $11 per 350 pounds, (or $1.85 per bushel). Cotton 18 cents per pound; wool from $6 to $7 a arroba of 25 pounds, (or 25 cents per pound). Hay is not used. In its stead we utilize green fodder mixed with wheat and barley straw. Corn $1.80 per 100 pounds. The normal price of corn if about one cent per pound, but owing to drouths in various parts of the country the present price is unusually high.

White sugar 12 cents per pound, native brown about 4 cents. Butter 75 cents per pound, eggs 25 cents per dozen, bacon, imported, about 60 cents per pound, native 30 cents, beefsteak 18 cents per pound.

Beef cattle from about $30 to $35 per head. Beef cattle are not sold by the pound. Hogs, the price is regulated by the Kansas City price.

Horses, fine carriage horses, are worth per pair about $1,000 or $900 to $1,300. Common horses about $150 per pair. Common mules from $40 to $60 per head.

Cows, imported milch cows, from $150 to $250. Good native milch cows from imported stock from $60 to $90, and ordinary range cows $16.

Farm laborers receive from 35 cents to 45 cents per day and found. On the large haciendas (farms or ranches) of the country it is customary to give each laborer a small tract of land for his own use. No charge is made for this. Owing to the fact that land is held in large tracts, the owner can well afford to do this, as it enables him to secure his labor at a less figure and renders it certain that they will not leave the place. Owing to climatic conditions from $6 to $10 a year will supply all

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

BY THE CAUCASIAN PUBLISHING CO.
MARION BUTLER, - - President.
HAL AYER, - - Managing Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS......60
THREE MONTHS.....35

Entered in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., as Second Class Matter.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Peoples Party convention has met. Its action is before the great public for approval or rejection. No convention ever met which had to deal with a more complex problem, and it is more than probable that after a full consideration, the action taken on that problem will commend itself to the people generally.

* * *

The People's party forced to the front the great issue of financial reform. All the education and information which the people have on this issue is directly due to our party. This was promoted and lodged in the minds of the people despite the strongest opposition the most desperate condemnation and the most virulent and malignant abuse that all the combined powers and hosts of plutocratic anarchy and organized piracy could bring to bear against it.

* * *

As the truth and justice of the People's party cause dawned on the people they aligned themselves with its forces. This new alignment brought about a rapid decimation of the ranks of the old parties, but more especially of the Democratic party and threatened its total destruction. That party seeing its danger and realizing that the great people could no longer be tampered with or cajoled by party ties or party fealty, suddenly and unexpectedly put forth a platform at its recent National convention embodying some genuine Democratic principles—some principles which the Peoples party had been advocating for nearly six years.

* * *

So when the Peoples Party convention met, they faced the fact that the Democratic party had declared in favor of a large portion of their principles, thereby declaring its readiness to espouse the cause of the Peoples Party. Further than this, the Democratic party had chosen one man to represent its declarations that the Peoples Party might have chosen had they held their convention first, or might have chosen had the Democratic party selected some other man.

* * *

There is no concealment of the fact that the People's Party entertained grave doubts as to the sincerity of the Democratic party in making its new platform, and those doubts *exist now*, and will continue to exist until the Democratic party shall be able to put on record a united effort of all its strength to carry its declarations into effect. For this the Democratic party has only itself to blame. While its platform of 1892 was not so specific as the platform of 1896, that party asserted to the people through its press, through its speakers and through its representatives in Congress, that the platform of 1892 meant everything that is now promised by the platform of 1896. The Peoples party did not believe these assertions. It begged the great people not to believe them. It warned the people of the consequences that would result from placing confidence in these Democratic assertions and promises.

* * *

The people refused to listen however, and the management of public affairs was turned over to that political organization known as the Democratic party. The Peoples Party felt aggrieved and discouraged at the partisan obstinacy and party blinded stupidity of the majority of the voters; but knowing that the record of the Democratic party for four years would vindicate its position, the Peoples Party continued its efforts to inform and educate the people. The record of the Democratic party was begun and carried on for four years. Everything the Peoples Party predicted for it proved to be prophecy; contraction of currency, stagnation of business, panic, wild and unnecessary extravagance, increase of public debt mortgage of the country's credit to foreign plutocracy, scandal in bond deals and other nefarious transactions, but not one single honest, decent, statesmanlike transaction during the entire time—NOT ONE.

* * *

This was the record on which the Peoples Party intended to go before the people of the country and ask them for a change of national administration. This was the record which the Peoples Party intended to bring up as a justification of their refusal to believe the Democratic party four years ago and as an all sufficient reason for fighting and condemning the policy of that party for the past four years. But before that action could be taken, the Democratic party met in national convention, and asked the people to *trust it again!* It loudly professed to repudiate the existing policy of its own party, made a new declaration and PROMISED to do better if the people would give it their confidence again.

* * *

Well, had not these pretty promises been made before? Was there any evidence that these new promises were made in any better faith than the promises of four years ago? These and similar questions came before the Peoples Party convention to puzzle and harass it. After a long, patient, tedious and exhausting consideration of the declarations and conditions which confronted it, a great majority of the convention decided not to let its doubts, as to the sincerity of the new declaration of the Democratic party, constitute an insurmountable obstacle to a union of such reform forces as might possibly be in the Democratic party with the reform forces of the Peoples Party.

* * *

The reasoning and argument on which the final action of the convention was based may be briefly stated as follows:

We have been the creators and promoters of the great movement for financial reform. We must still be its guardian and defender. The Democratic party has declared for some of our more important principles. If that party is honest we need and desire its assistance in putting them into operation. We have always taught that principle must be put above party, and inasmuch as the Democrats have nominated one man whom there is no reason to distrust, we can and must also nominate that man. By such a course we do not endorse the Democratic party. Its recent record does not merit confidence, and the fulfillment of new promises is not certain. But we can declare our confidence in *one man* nominated, and help to elect him. If we fail to do this we split the silver forces and make the victory for the Money Power certain, and thus lose all hope for securing reform in the present fight. If we nominate the Democratic nominee and help to elect him, we have the promise of reform. If he and his party should betray that promise, we have lost no more than we would lose by splitting the silver forces. In one case there is no promise or pledge. In this other case there is a promise and pledge. If that promise and pledge should be broken, then the people will forever hereafter know that the Democratic party is a traitor and liar and it will be wiped out of existence.

But in all this we must seek to maintain the organic integrity of the Peoples party. It is the force that has forced the issue to the front, and it must remain a force to see that promises are not broken. We will therefore nominate a Vice-President and give him our full support as a destinctive reform organization. We do not mean by this course to put the preservation of party above principle, but we mean to maintain a reserve power which may be needed to force parties to put principles into operation just as we have forced parties to declare for these principles.

* * *

This was about the mental and moral grasp and idea which the convention had of the general situation when it nominated W. J. Bryan for President and Thos. E. Watson for Vice-President.

The nomination of a Peoples Party State ticket this year will be of more interest than anything that has occurred in the State during this great political period. If you want this work done right, see that your delegates are made acquainted with your wishes, and that they come to the convention.

L. L. POLK'S NAME IN THE CONVENTION.

The national Peoples Party convention honored the name of L. L. Polk. Senator Butler referred to him in eloquent terms when making his speech as temporary chairman as the man who had done more than any other to wipe out sectional lines and the name of Polk was loudly cheered. Maj. Guthrie also referred to L. L. Polk; once when making a speech before the national committee and also when seconding the nomination of Harry Skinner for Vice-President. Cheers and applause greeted the name every time. Col. Skinner, whose splendid presence and magnificent voice could command the attention of the convention at any time, also eloquently referred to Polk. The forceful and rugged Buck Kitchen did likewise, but whenever that name was mentioned the convention would receive it with general and genuine applause.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The next great event of interest to the people of the State is the meeting of the Peoples Party State convention which will be held in Raleigh, on August 13th. Recent events have added to the interest which will centre in the work of that body. Let every Populist in the State get to work now and see that every corner of the State is represented. Let the delegates be charged with the demands and wishes of the people. Let the people be sure that such delegates are chosen as can and will come to the convention. Let's all get together now for a great conference. Much depends on the action and work of the people during the next few weeks, and those who desire good government in both State and nation must take a watchful interest in every movement and matter pertaining to that government.

NEW NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

Senator Marion Butler was elected Chairman of the new national committee of the Peoples Party at St. Louis.

A Call to the Silver Organization to Meet in Convention at Raleigh, on the 13th of August, 1896.

An invitation is extended to the advocates of the free coinage of silver, to attend this convention, and it is hoped they will accept the invitation as embodied in the following resolution, adopted by the central committee:

"*Resolved*, That we cordially and earnestly extend a fraternal invitation to the American silver organization who are now electing delegates to represent this State at the national silver convention, to be held in St. Louis, on July 22d, to hold their State convention in the city of Raleigh, on the day designated for the meeting of the Peoples Party State convention; and we invite, in good faith, all other citizens, who hold that the achievement and operation of principle are paramount to mere party success, to meet and confer with us in State convention on August 13th."

We had the biggest and best national convention ever held. Now let us break the State record by having the biggest and best State convention.

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN three months for $1,00

BRYAN AND WATSON THE NOMINEES

OF THE GREATEST POLITICAL CONVENTION EVER HELD IN AMERICA—A COMBINATION OF THE SOUTH AND WEST—THOS. E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA, THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL STANDARD BEARER.

Senator Butler Temporary Chairman.

Enthusiasm and Stirring Scenes in the National Peoples Party Convention—A Great Gathering of Earnest and Honest Men—A Few Cranks Here and There—How the Conservative People Worked and What They Did—An Interesting Scene Caused By the North Carolina Delegation.

FOR PRESIDENT—WM. J. BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—THOMAS E. WATSON, of Georgia.

The above is the ticket nominated by the National People's Party Convention, which met at St, Louis on July 22d, 1896.

Thomas E. Watson, of Thomson, Ga., was born in Columbia connty, Ga., September 5, 1856. He received a common school education, and was then sent to Mercer University, Macon, Ga. At the end of the sophomore year he left college for lack of funds, and taught school two years. He read law for a few weeks under Judge W. R. McLas, of Augusta, Ga., and was admitted to the bar, commencing the practice of the profession at Thomson, Ga., his old home, November, 1876. He was a member of the Georgia Legislature, 1882-'83; was a Democratic elector for the State at large in 1888, and besides the practice of law has been and still is largely interested in farming.

Mr. Watson was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,456 against 597 for Anthony E. Williams, Republican. He served one term in Congress, being succeeded in the Fifty-third by James C. C. Black, who was elected as a Democrat, receiving 17,772 votes against 12,333 votes received for Mr. Watson, who ran as the candidate of the People's Party. This was the "machine" count of the Democrats, about which there has been so much scandal in Georgia. Mr. Watson also ran as a Populist candidate for the Fifty-fourth Congress from the same district, but was again defeated by, or rather counted out, in favor of Mr. Black. Watson's unique personality made him a conspicuous figure in the House of Representatives. He was a fiery debater, and took part in numerous hot parliamentary fights.

The Peoples Party Platform.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its National life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures to defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs, and independent of European control by the adoption of the following

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution may be made direct to the people and through the lawful disbursement of the government.

2. We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

3. We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business people of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing bond debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

5. We demand such legal legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

6. We demand that the government in payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

7. We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

8. We demand that postal sayings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

RAILROADS.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis; to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws of organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof of the debt of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people.

LAND.

1. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bonafide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

4. We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

1. We demand the election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

5. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. Believing that the election franchise and untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

The following was the committee on credentials;

Alabama, R. T. Goodwin; Arkansas, J. E. Bryan; California, E. M. Wardell; Colorado, H. T. Sale; Connecticut, Robert Pine; Delaware, Herman V. Hetzel; Florida, I. F. Rhodes; Georgia, John A. Sibley; Idaho, J. P. Clough; Illinois, Charles E. Palmer; Indiana, James A. Williamson; Iowa, F. F. Rowe; Kansas, O. L. Smith; Kentucky, W. P. Marsh; Louisana, E. F. Warren; Maine, N. W. Leimond; Maryland, J. L. Guilford; Massachusetts, Conrad Reno; Michigan, F. M. Vanderhook; Minnesota, H. G. Day; Mississippi, W. P. Rattliffe; Missouri, Jos. Miller; Montana, J. H. Calderhead; Nebraska, J. W. Egerton; Nevada, Wm. Westerfield; New Hampshire, J. J. Streeter; New Jersey, Wm. Bitless; New York, W F. Webster; North Carolina, W. H Kitchin; North Dakota, W. A. Bentley; Ohio, P. F. Fishback; Oregon, A. B. Craft; Pennsylvania, J. H. Stevenson; Rhode Island, Henry A. Burlingame; South Carolina, blank; South Dakota, H. S. Valver; Tennessee, J. H. McDowell; Texas, Harry Tracy; Utah, James Hogan; Vermont, A. J. Bieby; Virginia, J. H. Hobson; Washington, C. W. Young; West Virginia, G. W Hayes; Wisconsin. A. A. Worsley; Wyoming, D. A. Kingsbury; Alaska, blank; Arizona, Keene St. Charles; District of Columbia, Alexander Kent; New Mexico, D. D. Mills; Oklahoma, E. A. Spencer; Indian Territory, Lee Carter.

The committee on resolutions was as follows:

Alabama, Jerome Whitehead; Arkansas, Isaac McCracken; California, J. A. Johnson; Colorado, Hon. J. C. Bell; Connecticut, Josiah Perkins; Delaware, Herman V. Hetzol; Idaho, James Gunn; Illinois, John P. Steele; Indiana, Alonzo Burkhart, Iowa, J. B. Weaver; Kansas, John Davis; Kentucky, J. A. Parker; Louisiana, J. T. Howell; Maine, James Champion; Maryland, Enrich Noyes; Massachusetts, Levy R. Pierce; Michigan, R. B. Taylor; Minnesota, S. M. Owens; Mississippi, Frank Burkitt; Missouri, J. Weller Long; Montana, Judge George W. Reeves; Nebraska, Governor S. A. Holcomb; New Hampshire, G. J. Greenleaf; New Jersey, I. F. Fuller; North Carolina, W. R. Henry; North Dakota, I. A. Uland; Ohio, J. S. Coxey; Oregon, J. S. McCain; Pennsylvania, C. F. Taylor; South Dakota, H. I. Tauckes; Tennessee, J. P. Buchanan; Texas, S. G Kearby; Virginia, James G. Field; Washington, John R. Rogers; West Virginia, H. T. Houston; Wyoming, W. M. Brown; New Mexico. T. E. Keeloher; Oklahoma, Col. Garrison; Indian Territory, Thomas Sloan.

THE CONVENTION.

It was a great convention. It was the largest and best one ever held in America. There were fourteen hundred delegates in the great auditorium of St. Louis. The people of that city, just like people of all other cities, had been misled and given false notions of what the convention would be, simply because they had read nothing but the drivelling nonsense and desperate and hysteric scribblings of little city dude reporters, who are brought up to talk of everything but Democrats and Republicans as hayseeders, cranks, visionaries, tramps, loafers, anarchists, &c. When the convention began to get together, the eyes of the people were opened. They felt indignant and disgusted at the deception that the papers had attempted on them, and the little dude reporters themselves let their under jaws drop and looked with surprise on the great gathering of honest, intelligent and straightforward men in their city. They soon saw that the worst thing that could be said of the delegates was that *they did not stop* at hotels which charged $5.00 a day, and that they *walked* to the convention hall instead of riding. This was about the truth. The monopoly paid minions and bond beneficiaries of old parties could afford to do this, but the people who were seeking to right wrongs could not. The people were there, however, and they seemed to get along fairly well in hotels and boarding houses at from one to two dollars per day.

SOME FOOLS.

Of course there were some cranks and fools present. It would be almost impossible to get together so large an assembly of people without finding some such characters in it. But they were "few in a hill" and not in the way of the best possible course. The great body of the convention was composed of honest, sincere and earnest men who were seeking to do something in the interest of home, people and country. Sometimes enthusiasm would get the upper hand of the delegates, and then it would look as though bedlam had broken loose and that everthing was wild. The convention was very much more amenable to the influence of the chair than such gatherings usually are, and while it could make more disturbance and a bigger racket, when it broke loose, than any other convention that ever met, it could be called to order and quieted more quickly by the presiding officer than any other convention.

Perhaps the most severe criticism that could be made of the convention, from a Populist standpoint is that it was too anxious to display oratory. Nigh on to two hundred delegates went to St. Louis loaded with big speeches which each thought might make him famous if he could get it off. And there never was the like of speaking in a convention before since God created the earth. The speeches were all good. The speakers were all able men and could talk well, but there were too many of them. For the first time in our life we agreed that there could be such a condition as is described by the words "too much of a good thing." And speaking comparatively again, we unhesitatingly say that there were three times as many men in this convention who could talk well and know what they were talking about, as were ever in any other convention that ever met in America.

SENATOR BUTLER TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

At 12:37 on Wednesday Chairman Taubeneck stepped to the front of the platform to call the convention to order. At sight of him the Illinois delegation, which sat immediately below the platform, rose up and cheered. Mr. Taubeneck is a large, handsome man, with a heavy brown mustache, and rather a pallid complexion. Quiet came with the first rap of the gavel. Rev. W. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist church, of St. Louis, delivered the invocation. The 1,400 delegates stood reverently as he appealed to the throne of Grace to drive out all evil and sectionalism from the deliberations of the convention, and bring in all good. Mr. Taubeneck's 16 to 1 gavel again descended upon the conclusion of the prayer.

There was some surprise when the chairman introduced Governor Stone, of Missouri, but whatever apprehension might have been raised was speedily removed by the announcement that the Governor was merely expected to make a welcoming address. Mr. Stone did not speak at great length. His welcome was most cordial, and was couched in choice words. He ventured upon a few remarks of the propriety of the freedom of the press and speech, and of the ballot, which must, he said amid applause, be preserved at all hazards.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, responded to Governor Stone's speech. Mr. Donnelly spoke gracefully, paying a high compliment to St. Louis, and eloquently describing the majestic Mississippi and the vast country tributary to it. The movement which this convention represented, he said, was a growth of the farm. It had been conceived in the distress that prevailed among the producers of the country. The people had felt the effects of misgovernment.

In introducing Senator Butler Mr. Taubeneck said that Mr. Butler had been selected by the National Committee without a dissenting vote, and he added his belief that when the convention adjourned it would be found that he had served with as great unanimity as had the committee in choosing the temporary chairman.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Senator Butler was received with great applause, and at the suggestion of Committeeman Washburn three cheers were given for the young Senator from the old North State.

"We are here," said the Senator, "because there is need for us to be here."

He referred to the fact that the national parties had already held their conventions. These two parties had had charge of the government for thirty-five years. The people had during this time done their duty in the matter of the creation of wealth. They had caused the country, so far as they could, to blossom as the rose. But these parties have been unfaithful to their trust and had brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. The leaders of both parties had been unfaithful to their trusts. Hence the need for the People's Party.

He referred to Mr. McKinley as the candidate of "aggregate capital and combined greed."

He declared both the old parties had for years kept the greatest issue in American politics in the background. They would shun issues and fought sham battles. No matter where the victory lay, Wall street and Lombard street won. Meantime, he said, the Populist party, organized to bring real relief to the people, had grown steadily. The agitation had been kept up; victories against greed had been won. The South and the West had joined hands.

He paid a high tribute to the late President Polk, of North Carolina, who, he said, had broken down Mason and Dixon's line and made it possible for a new party to revive the broad principles of Jefferson and Lincoln.

He described the various campaigns through which the party had passed in various States; the hardships endured, the flings and ridicule to which they had been subjected. But they had triumphed.

MASK TORN FROM OLD PARTIES.

They had at least torn the mask from the old parties. A few weeks ago the Republican party had been forced to align itself with the moneyed kings of Wall street and Europe. The Democratic party at Chicago was driven to the alternative of siding with the gold or the people. They were so frightened that in their desperation they finally committed grand and petit larceny. "They stole our platform, and tried to steal into our party."

This statement set the convention wild.

"Why don't they steal our transportation plank?" shouted a California delegate.

"Ah," replied Senator Butler "the old Democratic habit got the better of them there. They straddled that question."

"Whoop!" "Whooppee!" cried a thousand voices.

He went on to plead for the maintenance of the organization of the People's party. "If the People's party should abandon its organization," said he, "the Democratic party at its next National Convention would repudiate the platform adopted at Chicago, and Bryan would not have any more chance of being nominated than Thomas Jefferson would if he were alive today."

The financial question, he continued, had been as much an issue since 1873 as it was today, but it remained for the People's party to force this issue to the front.

"Right here" he said, "comes our responsibility—the greatest responsibility that ever fell to any party, or allow it to go down in defeat."

TRUTH LAY IN A MIDDLE WAY.

Should it be said that this band of patriots who had broken all party ties had allowed themselves to be controlled more by prejudice than by patriotism?

This query was responded to by cries of "no" and by loud applause. He appealed for a cessation of petty prejudices. He had heard it intimated by one that Mark Hanna was running the party and by another that the Democratic party was doing it. As for himself, he had enough faith in the integrity of the party to feel convinced that the party would not make itself an annex to the Democratic party.

He added that there was a grave danger that it might be made a Republican annex. "One danger," said he, "is as great as the other. Let us find the truth in the middle way." This was the keynote of the Senator's speech.

The party, he continued, should be true to itself. "If this convention does not follow its own teachings it is unworthy to represent its own people."

This convention has not been crushed by either of the old parties and will not be stampeded. Our duty is to approve what is right and condemn what is wrong."

"I am telling you what you will find out when you get home," he went on. "I have been down among the coatless farmers of my State, and I know what I say is true when I tell you that they expect us to rise to the level of patriotism and there travel in the path of conscience. If you waver from your position of principle, then you become no better than the old parties."

It was the duty of all Populists to stand by what they had taught in the past. It had taught that principle should be put above party. He believed the convention was going to do what was wisest, and added: "It is going to stand together; it is not going to split."

Concluding, he said: "We shall stand together, go away united, strip our coats off for the fray, and be prepared for any emergency, however great.

"Remember that you are Peoples Party men; remember that you have accomplished more in four years than the other parties, and remember that if you do your duty now you will very soon be the party of the majority."

Chairman Butler then assumed the gavel and the States were called for members of the committee on credentials. At the conclusion of the call the convention, at 2:10, took a recess untill 8 o'clock.

BOTHERATION AND SUSPICION AT THE NIGHT SESSION.

When 8 o'clock, the hour for the convention to convene, arrived, the hall was in darkness. The delegates were in the seats in front of the platform, while ghastly groups of faces swayed in the light of the few candles that flickered on the press tables. About this time some middle-of-the-roader thought he discovered that the refusal to turn on the lights was part of a scheme of the Bryan people to prevent the straightout element from controlling. This suspicion that the lights were out in the interest of a faction, as they were turned out at the Cincinnati convention, in 1876, by the opponents of Mr. Blaine, aroused a storm of protests, and the middle-of-the-roaders were charging about in the dark to discover the cause of the unprecedented situation.

"Its a scheme of the Bryan men," the Texas delegation shouted. Some one mounted the stage and yelled, "The Bryan people have put out the lights, but if they nominate Bryan we'll split this convention wide open."

"You're a disgrace to the party," came emphatically from the black cavernous depths of the hall. By this time the aisles were choked with delegates pushing and groping their way about in the dark. There began to be some apprehension of some sudden alarm which might stampede the delegates and cause a disaster, and the leaders began discussing the advisability of adjourning the convention until to-morrow morning. The band, under instructions, kept up a constant fusilade of airs to allay the fears of any who might be alarmed. Whenever the band played a hymn the delegates joined in the chorus. Some of the other rollicky songs like "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Thro' Georgia" were also sung enthusiastically.

The Virginia delegation sang some old time songs such as "My Old Kentucky Home," "The Suanee River," &c., and delegates in all parts of the hall joined in.

"Cyclone" Davis mounted the stage and tried to secure order, but the crowd refused to listen until some one held a lighted candle in front of his face. As his tall form and broad, sweeping sombrero came within the narrow ring of light from the tallow dip, the delegates immediately recognized him, and there were shouts of "shut up," "keep quiet," "Listen to Cyclone." When he could make himself heard he announced that the electric wires were "disaffected," but that they would be all right in a few minutes, whereupon there were cheers of approval, and the band struck up another tune.

One disgusted delegate yelled: "Let us go to Chicago and hire a hall!" This suggestion caused a storm of laughter. The band in the gallery broke out in the stirring strains of "Dixie," and the old Southern song was answered by the roar of one thousand throats.

At 8:45 Chairman Butler appeared on the stage. The band played "Put Me Off at Buffalo," and then Senator Butler called the convention to order. He announced that the committee on credentials would not be able to report to-night, and that as, owing to an accident there was no light, he would declare the convention in recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE FACTIONS IN CONVENTION.

It seems that there must always be factions in conventions, and this one was no exception to the rule. The delegates were divided (and the division sometimes almost reached bitterness) as to what was the proper course for the convention to pursue.

(Continued on third page.)

NORTH. SOUTH.

Davis Military School

Attracts boys and young men from North, South, East and West. The past session two foreign countries were also represented. DAVIS MILITARY SCHOOL offers a full college course or complete preparation for any college or university Out of a large number prepared by us for West Point and Annapolis not one ever failed to pass examination. One of our cadets is at present leading his class at West Point. Another one of our cadets won a fellowship at Johns Hopkins. One of our own graduates, just graduated with the degree of C. E., is now a civil engineer on one of the great railroads. Our Business College offers the advantages of a Commercial education. Thorough instruction is given in Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Shorthand, Typewriting and other branches. Many of our graduates are filling fine positions at good salaries.

We have a fine climate famous for health. Our charges are very moderate, and we have easy terms of payment. Perhaps this is just the school you want. Our catalogue gives full information and will be sent free on application. Address,

DAVIS MILITARY SCHOOL
WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

EAST. WEST.

60 Per Cent Reduction

—ON—

THE Electropoise TRADE MARK

Hard Times have struck everybody and business is dull, so we have reduced the price of the Pocket Electropoise **60 per cent.** for the next few weeks. Call or write at once and take advantage of it.

GRAHAM & DuBOIS, Electric Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

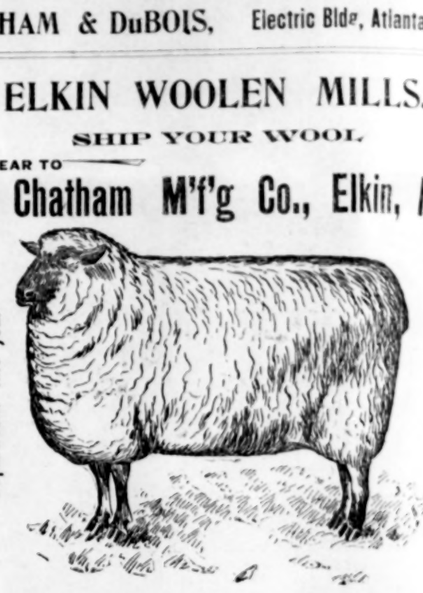
ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

THIS YEAR TO

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.

They have added a Tailoring Department this year



And make Suits to Order.

They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the large custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for the money. Write them for samples.

FAYETTEVILLE MILITARY ACADEMY,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Recognized as a school of the VERY rank. Thoroughly prepares for any college or for business. Faculty of five experienced teachers. Teachers and pupils in same building; home element strong. Number of boarders limited personal work given each student. single case of serious sickness since its dation.

Next session begins September 21, 1896. For catalogue, address,

COL. T. J. DREWRY, C. E., Principal.

Trinity High School.

Male and Female.

Session opens THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896. Offers instruction in Mathematics, Latin, Greek French, English, History, Elementary Sciences, Book-keeping, Commercial Law, and Music. Prepares for Sophomore Class at College. Students enter college on certificate. Corps of five teachers. Location exceedingly healthful and buildings commodious. Thoroughness our motto. Tuition $15 to $20 per term. Board and furnished room $8 per month. Write for circulars and handsome catalogue.

T. A. SMOOT, Headmaster,
Trinity, N. C.

RIDGEWAY - HIGH - SCHOOL

For Boys and Girls.

The Fall Session of 1896 begins Aug. 20th and continues Twenty Weeks.

..TOTAL EXPENSES..

Tuition.....$15.00 to $25.00
Board (including lights and fuel).....
Washing and incidentals....
Music and the use of Instrument.....
Positively no extra charges.

Endorsed by the University, the Denominational Colleges, and the leading Female Colleges of the South. Send for a catalogue.

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Ridgeway, N. C.

$8.50 Per Month Board etc. in School. | $6.00 Per Month Board etc. in Club.

TURLINGTON INSTITUTE

—A—

Military Boarding School.

ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, MATHEMATICAL, CLASSICAL.

Board, Washing, etc, and Tuition for 10 months **$90 TO $132.**

10 YEARS OLD. -o- 177 PUPILS.

Write for Catalogue.

IRA J. TURLINGTON, *Principal*.
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

THE UNIVERSITY

Thirty-six Teachers. 534 Students. Tuition $60 a year. Board $8.00 month. Three full Colleges Courses, three Brief Courses, Law School, Medical School, Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the needy.

Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OE AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

This College offers thorough courses in Agriculture, Mechanical, Civil and Electrical Engineering, and in Science. General academic studies supplement all these technical courses.

EXPENSES PER SESSION, INCLUDING BOARD:

For County Students, - - $ 91 00
For all Other Students, - - 121 00

Apply for Catalogues to
ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY, PRESIDENT.
RALEIGH, N. C.

WILKINSON Female Institute

Tarboro, N. C.

Will open its 9th year Sept. 1, '96, better equipped in all its departments than heretofore.

Course of studies similar to those of best schools for boys except in Music, Physical Culture, and Elocution, each of which will be taught by specialists. Young ladies prepared for Vassar, or any of the best female colleges North or South.

Tuitional charges moderate. Board $7 to $10 per month. Send for catalogue.

F. G. WILKINSON, Director.

State Normal and Industrial School.

DEPARTMENTS well equipped. 27 teachers. 444 regular students, besides practice school of 97 pupils. 930 matriculates since it opening in 1892. 93 of the 96 counties represented. Competitive examination at county seat August 1st, to fill free-tuition vacancies in dormitories. Application should be made before July 20th to enter the examination. No free tuition except to applicants signing a pledge to become teachers. Annual expenses of free-tuition students boarding in dormitories, $90; tuition-paying students, $130. Address,

President CHARLES D. McIVER,
Greensboro, N. C.

GUILFORD COLLEGE

Guilford College, N. C.

Opens August 18th, 1896.
Instruction thorough.
For both sexes.
Three Courses for Degrees.
Also Music, Art and Physical Training.
Healthful location on Dairy Farm.
Expenses Moderate.
Send for Catalogue.

L. L. HOBBS, President.

TRINITY COLLEGE, Durham, N. C.

Trinity offers courses in Mathematics, Philosophy, Latin, Greek, German, French, English, History, Political Science, Political Economy, Social Science, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology, Physics, Biology and Bible.

Beautiful Location, Best Educational Environments and Thorough Instruction.

$171 to $220 pays all College expenses per year.

Next Session opens Sept. 9th, 1896.
For Catalogue, address

JOHN C. KILGO, President.

ROANOKE COLLEGE Salem, Va.

Courses for Degrees, with Electives; standard. Also, Commercial and Preparatory Courses. Library 20,000 volumes. Working laboratory. Good morals and discipline. Six churches; no SALOONS. Healthful mountain climate. VERY MODERATE EXPENSES; may be reduced to $150 nine months (fees, board, &c.) 44th year begins September 16th. Catalogue, views, free. Address,

JULIUS D. DREHER, President.

UTOPIAN INSTITUTE,

Prepares for College or to Teach. Total Expenses per term, $40 to $

Write for catalogue.

J. R. WILLIAMS,
Clayton, N. C.

ction

lectropoise

tsc

everybody,
ave reduced
ropoise 60
weeks. Call
ntage of it.
lg, Atlanta, Ga.

ILLS.

lkin, N. C.

And make Suits to Order.

They do the largest
best you can buy for

DEMY,
TEVILLE, N. C.
school of the VERY FINEST
prepares for any col-
ss. Faculty of five expe-
Teachers and pupils live
home element made
of boarders limited; best
ven each student. Not a
ous sickness since its foun-
ins September 2d, 1896.
dress,
J. DREWRY, C. E.,
Principal.

- HIGH - Scho
ys and Girls.
on of 1896 begins August
e Twenty Weeks.
L EXPENSES..
.....$15.00 to $25.00
lights and
45.00
dentals...
4.00
of Instru-
15.00
o extra charges.
University, the Denomi-
and the leading Female
outh. Send for a cata-
GRAHAM, Principal,
Ridgeway, N. C.

VERSITY.
—o—
achers. 534 Students.
year. Board $8.00 a
full Colleges Courses,
urses, Law School,
Summer School for
larships and Loans

NT WINSTON,
HAPEL HILL, N. C.

LKINSON
- Institute,
boro, N. C.
year Sept. 1, '96, better
departments than here-
s similar to those of the
ys except in Music, Art
and Elocution, each
ht by specialists. Young
r Vassar, or any of the
North or South.
moderate. Board from
h. Send for catalogue
J. G. WILKINSON,
Director.

ORD
COLLEGE.
College, N. C.
—o—
18th, 1896.
borough.
for Degrees.
rt and Physical Train-
tion on Dairy Farm.
erate.
logue.
BS, President.

E COLLEGE
Salem, Va.
rees, with Electives; high
Commercial and Prepara
Library 20,000 volumes
ry. Good morals and dis
urches; NO BAR-ROOMS
ain climate. VERY MOD
may be reduced to $150 for
es, board, &c.) 44th year
16th. Catalogue, with
ress,
ULIUS D. DREHER,
President.

N INSTITUTE,
llege or to Teach.
ses per term, $40 to $5
or catalogue.
R. WILLIAMS,
Clayton, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., July 30, 1896.

State Peoples Party Convention Will be Held in Raleigh, on Thursday, August 13th.

The Peoples Party State convention for North Carolina will be held in Raleigh, on August 13th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor and other State officers and transacting such other business as may seem best to the convention.

All voters who oppose "bull pens" and ballot box stuffing and who favor an honest election, home county government, and who oppose the rule of monopolies and the gold trust and who put the cause of financial reform above party, are earnestly invited and requested to take part in said convention and to co-operate with us in the coming campaign.

By order of the State executive committee.

MARION BUTLER,
Chairman.
H. W. AYER, Secretary.

LOOK!

Craven County Peoples Party Convention.

Everybody invited to come. The township executive committee will please meet at 10 o'clock August 1st, at the court house. Please be prompt. Business of importance. By order chairman.

G. L. HARDISON,
P. P. Ex. Com. Craven Co.

Peoples Party County Convention.

A county convention of the Populists of Johnston county is ordered to be held in Smithfield, on Saturday the 1st day of August, 1896, at 12 m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896. Also to elect delegates and alternates to attend the Congressional distrciet convention to be held in Raleigh, on the 12th day of August, 1896; and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The Populists of each election precinct will hold primaries in their respective precincts on Wednesday the 29th day of July, 1896, and elect delegates to attend the county convention on the 1st of August aforesaid. Also select and recommend a Registrar for each VOTING PRECINCT.

This July 21, 1896.

W. R. CREECH,
Ch'm Pop. Ex. Com.

A Card to the Public of Martin County.

I hereby announce to the people of Martin county, that I am a candidate before the Peoples Party convention for the office of Register of Deeds, asking the support of any and all good citizens, promising if nominated and elected, to serve them well and faithfully.

H. T. TETTERTON.

Railroad Rates to the Peoples Party State Convention.

Mr. S. Otho Wilson, who has been selected by the State executive committee to secure rates for delegates to the State convention has been assured that the same rate will be given by the railroads to this convention that was given the delegates to the Democratic State convention.

Mebane on a Boom With Two New Manufacturing Enterprises.

MEBANE, N. C., July 23.—This little town seems to be on a great boom and recently a number of enterprises have been started. Messrs. W. E. White, Rickley and D. A. White have organized a company for the manufacture of first-class furniture, and have the factory now in full operation. Mr. W. E. White and D. A. White are both well known throughout the State as most energetic young men and Mr. Rickle, who came to North Carolina from Ohio, is an expert in the manufacture of furniture. Some very handsome work has already been turned out and there seems to be quite a demand upon this new factory for its sets.

It is understood that there will be a cotton mill erected here in the fall. The capital stock will probably be $75,000 or $100,000, and the stockholders are men of sterling worth and keen business sense.

Delegates to the Peoples Party State Convention

Can secure good board and rooms at the old reliable HARRISON HOUSE at $1.00 per day. Mrs. Harrison, the proprietress, is making great preparations to greet her many Populist friends. It would be well to write her and secure rooms in advance.

Examination for Bingham School Scholarship.

POLKTON, N. C., July 27.—The competition examination for Bingham school scholarship, for the 6th Congressional district, will be held in Lumberton, N. C., August 15th, 1896. Examinations will be given on English, grammar, spelling, arithmetic and the geography and history of the United States. CHAS. H. MARVIN.

M. C. 6th Cong. Dist. N. C.

All newspapers in the district please copy.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props.,
Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA.

Twenty-five cents a bottle.

One Honest Man.

DEAR EDITOR: Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially, I will mail in a sealed letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly vigor, after years of suffering from Nervous Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money from any one whomsoever. I was robbed and swindled by quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certsin means of cure known to all. Having nothing to sell or send C. O. D., I want no money. Address JAS. A. HARRIS, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961y

BRYAN AND WATSON
THE NOMINEES.

Continued from second page.

Some were for nominating a straight ticket with only Populists thereon. This faction was chiefly led by the Texas delegation in which there were some strong men; but this delegation was unfortunate in having as its supporters the worst cranks and biggest fools in the convention. It must not be understood by this remark that nothing but the wildest element backed up Texas. The Lone Star State was a whole backing in itself. Its delegation was composed of 103 of the best men on the American continent. They had the support of some good men from Georgia, North Carolina, Alabama and several other States—just as good men as ever lived. but these men were handicapped, harassed and hampered by such wild fools as a man named Wilkins from California, and a high cheeked and peak headed yahoo from Missouri, and two or three other similar characters. These fellows would go to the meetings of the straight ticket men, and in some way manage to create confusion and break up the meeting in a row every time a conference was attempted. This faction took the title of "Middle of the Road" men. The good men of the faction, however, were put at a disadvantage by these cranks who aligned themselves with them.

There was another faction which favored the full and unqualified nomination or endorsement of the ticket that had been nominated by the Democrats because the Democrats had declared for silver and against banks, &c. This faction thought that such a course was the only way to unite the silver forces. It was led by the delegates from Nebraska, Kansas and Colorado, and was favored by Senators Allen and Peffer, Jerry Simpson, General Weaver, and others.

Then there was a number of delegates who belonged to no faction, strictly speaking, but who addressed themselves to the task of trying to discover and take the best possible course—such a course as would not have a necessary tendency to divide the silver and reform forces, and at the same time would help the organization of the People's Party intact.

Thursday Morning.

The delegates began to assemble early. They are men accustomed to early hours and they like to get together to discuss the political and financial questions of the hour.

At ten minutes past 10 o'clock the temporary chairman called the convention to order.

The Rev. Mr. Smith was selected to lead in prayer and he offered a short petition for "the blessing of the Almighty God on this convention, on its members and its proceedings. May harmony, unity, fraternity and patriotism characterize all its proceedings to-day."

The chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials, but that committee was still unprepared to report and was given further time.

The roll call of States was then made for committees on rules, organization, &c.

While it was going on more of the delegates took advantage of the opportunity to lay aside their coats and vests, for the heat was very oppressive and most of them fanned themselves with palm leaf fans, hats and partially folded newspapers. The Kansas delegates were conspicuous by the use of fans emblazoned with the golden sunflower.

Among the conspicuous persons on the platform was Mr. Jesse Harper, of Kansas, who is said to have nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency in Chicago in 1860. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was also on the platform seated between Senators Allen, of Nebraska, and Kyle, of South Dakota.

While the call of committeemen was going on there was a sudden outburst of cheering all over the hall. It was caused by the irruption of a party of Texas and Georgia delegates, headed by the two bearers of a banner inscribed with the words: "Middle of the road; straight Populist ticket."

A majority of the delegates rose and cheered and shouted and waved hats and fans and the spectators in the gallery joined in the shouts and cheering. From the gallery behind the stand a flight of blue cards descended, on which were printed a financial plank proposed for the middle of the road people.

The committee on credentials made the report in the afternoon. A long and rather tedious discussion was evoked by it which lasted till nearly 7 o'clock.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The committee on permanent organization, headed by Capt. Cocke, of Virginia, named Senator W. V. Allen, of Nebraska, for permanent chairman. A minority report was made by middle-of-the-road men running James E. Campion, of Maine, for permanent chairman.

The convention then, at 7:15 o'clock, began to vote by States on the adoption of the majority report—Allen for permanent chairman—the utmost confusion prevailing.

Late twilight had come when the clerk proceeded to call the States, and with the prevalent turmoil and uproar that was a slow process. It was almost dark before the result of the voting in the first half dozen States was obtained. But the electric current was turned on at 7:30, and there was no more difficulty in that connection, although not half the arc lights in the building were in order.

The vote was announced at 8:05 p. m.: For Allen, 758; for Campion, 574; for Donnelly, 1.

As soon as the vote was announced the Bryan section of the convention broke out into a wild shout of triumph, delegates standing up and vociferating and waving hats and fans, and again a procession of guidon bearers took up the march through the convention hall, yelling demonically. The band took part in the performance with the strains of "Hail Columbia," and other patriotic airs.

The bedlamite uproar, which even the singing of the doxology by a score of enthusiasts, did not affect, lasted over ten minutes, and did not cease until after there were shouts for the police, caused by a dispute about seats among the members of the Illinois delegation.

A motion to make Allen's election unanimous was adopted with a whoop.

Senator Allen addressed the convention in a speech of considerable length. He was quite eloquent and forcible and held the attention of the convention, although he spoke extemporaneously. He had not expected to be called on to act as permanent chairman, and had not prepared an address.

TO CONFER WITH SILVER MEN.

Senator Butler moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-five delegates to confer to-night or to-morrow with a conference committee of the silver convention, whose honored president now occupied a seat on the platform. (Shouts of "No! no! adjourn!")

Mr. Branch, of Georgia, moved to lay the motion on the table. That motion was voted down and Senator Butler's motion was agreed to.

Friday, July 25th.

Chairman Allen called the convention to order at 10 o'clock.

An incident in the session was the presentation of a gavel by Mr. A. A. Noe, of Defiance, O., to Chairman Allen for his use during the convention. Mr. Noe explained that the mechanic who had manufactured this gavel had requested that he should present it to the chairman of the convention in a public way, and he had been given three minutes within which to explain its design. He said that the gavel contained 66 different pieces of timber, and 48 different kinds of wood, representing each State and Territory in the Union. He said there were 13 different kinds of wood in the handle, representing the 13 original States. He said that the timber composing this gavel was all obtained in the United States except three pieces, which were from South America. The mechanic had told him that he did not have to go to Europe to ask them what kind of timber he wanted put in this gavel. This allusion to the financial question was quickly caught by the convention and a ripple of laughter and applause followed the neat application of the idea. He said there were four pegs on each side of the handle, making 16 in all, representing 16 to 1. In order that the reformers might not think that silver was the only thing needed, a green ribbon had been attached, which represented the old greenback idea. (Laughter and cheers.) He said most of the wood contained in the gavel was hickory, representing the memory of Andrew Jackson in his hatred of the United States Bank. He said this was a Middle-of-the-Road gavel (laughter and cheers), made by a Middle-of-the-Road mechanic by the name of H. P. Stoy, of Defiance, O. (Applause.)

Chairman Allen accepted the gavel, and immediately put it into service by pounding his desk to restore order. He then returned thanks to the maker of the gavel in the name of the convention, stating that he did not think it required a vote to show their appreciation of the honor done them.

The convention was then entertained by a song from Mrs. Pennington and Captain G. A. Lloyd, of New Rochelle, N. Y., Mrs. Pennington representing Columbia in costume, and Captain Lloyd being dressed as Uncle Sam.

The names of the committee to confer with a committee from the Silver convention were announced. The committee consists of one member from each State delegation. Mr. Z. T. Garrett was chosen by the North Carolina delegation.

While these selections were being made some one in the gallery over the speakers' stand attempted to hand out a banner representing Bryan with one foot on the Democratic and one on the Republican platform. He was promptly suppressed. The banner had been sent to the gallery by the Texas delegation.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RULES.

The regular order was then called for. This was the reading of the minority report of the Committee on Rules. It recommended a change in the order of making nominations, so as to make the nomination of Vice President before that of President. This was a move of the Middle-of-the-Road men, whose plain purpose was to make a test of strength.

A second minority report had reference to the number of National Committeemen and called for three from each State instead of one with relation to the selection of the national chairman by the convention.

The proposition to nominate the Vice President first brought on a long discussion, during which the first very exciting episode occurred. The Bryan faction wanted to follow the usual order. The Middle-of-the-Road men wanted to make sure of getting a nominee for the Vice-Presidency first if they could, and they wanted a square test made on that point. The Bryan men began to make promises that if the usual method of nominations was allowed, they would give the Bryan factions votes to nominate a Southern man for Vice President.

The roll of States was called for voting on the minority report.

The anti-Sewall delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report. The roll call was followed with intense interest. When North Carolina was reached Congressman Skinner mounted a chair and insisted on making a statement.

"North Carolina," he said, "stands with Nebraska. When we came here this morning we were for the minority report, but since then we have had assurances from Kansas, Nebraska and other Northwestern States and Northern States that, if we would permit the regular order to prevail, the cause of Populism in the South should be recognized by the nomination of a Southern candidate for vice-President. North Carolina therefore casts 85 votes for the majority report and 10 for the minority.

LIVELY ROW ON NORTH CAROLINA.

Alabama and Texas attempted to challenge the vote of Tennessee, which cast 77 for the majority report, but the chair ruled this out of order. By this time it was rumored about that the majority report had a small majority in in its favor. Mr. Skinner mounted a chair and sprung a sensation. He said the vote of North Carolina had been cast upon the understanding with certain Western and Northern States that the vice-Presidency should go to the South.

"Are you sincere?" he cried. "I demand to know as I am empowered to change the vote of North Carolina."

"Yes," "Yes," came from various parts of the hall, but these cries were drowned by a chorus of "Noes."

"Change your vote," shouted Texas. Tom Patterson, of Colorado, called out, "Colorado has made no pledge."

Bedlam broke loose. The band played, men wrestled with each other and great excitement prevailed. When order was restored, Congressman Skinner again demanded absolute pledges. "We don't want this convention run," he shouted, "as Grover Cleveland was elected—by false pretense."

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, jumped on his chair and yelled excitedly: "Mr. Chairman, it is disgraceful that in a convention like this any such deals should be mentioned. Colorado had no part in it"

But Mr. Patterson's voice was inaudible.

There was no semblance of order in the convention, and nearly every delegate was shouting at the top of his voice. The Sergeants-at-Arms were running wildly about commanding, begging and gesticulating, trying to get the delegates in their seats.

Delegate Davis of New York was in the next seat to Mr. Skinner and yelled excitedly: "Do it if you want to. Let them do what they please. And if the people of these United States do not win, Marion Butler of North Carolina will be the traitor who has delivered us over to them."

"North Carolina understands the situation; don't you forget it," yelled back Mr. Skinner.

The convention was in the greatest confusion and in order to drown the noise created by the excited delegates, the band in the gallery began to play popular airs. The Sergeant-at-Arms were still begging the delegates to be seated, and while the band played a medley, in which were the airs of "Dixie" and "Yankee Doodle," the chair and the secretaries tried to get order.

"Will you please come to order?" yelled the chair. "We will never do any business if you act in this way. We have got to settle this matter by vote, and that is the only way we can settle it. Please sit down, gentlemen, and settle it in that way.

SKINNER UPSETS THINGS.

When Mr. Skinner could make himself heard, he obtained the recognition of the chair and said:

"Mr. Chairman, Populism was raised from the soil of North Carolina in the person of L. L. Polk. His mantle has been placed upon the shoulders of our gallant leader, Marion Butler. [Applause]. One of the great missions of the Populist party was to bury sectionalism, and the only practical way to bury it is to recognize a Southern man [applause] as eligible to the offices of this country. [Great applause.] Now, Mr. Chairman——"

But the chair broke in asking for what purpose the gentleman rose.

Mr. Skinner: "We arise to demand that the vote shall not be taken as it was when Grover Cleveland was elected, by false pretenses. We want to know is it the consensus of this convention that the nomination of the Vice-President is to go to the South? If it is, North Carolina is willing to cast its 96 votes for the majority."

The Chair: "The Chair asks the gentleman from North Carolina if he desires to change the vote of that State?"

Mr. Skinner: "I believe in justice for the Southern man as well as for the Northern man, and I rise here to make this assertion for the South, and I cast the 96 votes of North Carolina for the minority."

The convention was again in great commotion. The delegates jumped on the chairs, and throwing their hats wildly in the air yelled themselves hoarse. Senator Butler cheered as long as his voice held out, and Delegate Brown seized the Massachusetts banner, inscribed "Spirit of 1776," and waived it frantically in the air.

When quiet was at last restored the vote was announced as 785 for the minority, and 615 for the majority.

When quiet was restored and the official ballot was announced by the secretary the result was greeted with wild delight by the champions of the minority report.

A California delegate moved a recess until 5 o'clock, but the motion was vociferously voted down.

The platform as given above was adopted, and then the convention adjourned till six o'clock.

NOMINATED AT "16 TO 1."

The convention was again called to order at 6:30 p. m., Senator Allen in the chair. The charman announced that a message from the Silver convention had been sent to the Populist convention and that Jefferson Pollard, of St. Louis had been directed to read the platform and proceedings of that convention.

Mr. Pollard then took the stand and proceeded to read the Silver convention platform. He was interrupted soon after commencing by a delegate from Utah, who raised the point of order that the business before the convention was the nominating of a candidate for Vice-President. The chairman ruled the point of order not well taken and the speaker proceeded with the reading of the Silver platform, the silver coinage features of which were applauded. But when he came to the announcement that the silver convention had nominated Bryan for President and Sewall for Vice-President there was a prolonged cry of "No, no!"

On motion of Mr. Tracy, of Texas, the communication was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Nominations were then called for. Colonel Bowman, who was taken off the floor by the adjournment of the convention this afternoon, again took the stand and placed in nomination Congressman Harry Skinner, of North Carolina.

Congressman Howard, of Alabama, nominated Thos. E. Watson, of Georgia.

Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, of New York, nominated Arthur Sewall, of Maine. The convention had no sympathy with Mr. Pence, but was polite enough to accord him some applause.

Capt Burnham, of Tennessee, nominated A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee.

Prof. L. C. Bateman, of Maine, the State in which Sewall lives, made a speech denouncing Sewall. He had nothing against Mr. Sewall personally, he said, but he objected to the nomination of a man who had not one particle of sympathy with the principles of the People's party, save the one minor question of silver. The story was industriously circulated that Sewall was a greenbacker. That he never was, Prof. Bateman said. He was, however, instrumental in arranging a fusion of the Democratic and Greenback forces in Maine, and, by doing so, he accomplished the destruction of the Greenback party.

Thomas F. Gore, the blind orator of Mississippi, nominated Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, in a well worded speech.

When the name of North Carolina was reached, Senator Marion Butler deprecated the action of the convention in refusing to hear Senator Stewart.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie seconded the nomination of Skinner.

General Field, of Virginia, nominated Mann Page, of that State.

All the nominees were ably seconded, Col. Harry Skinner being seconded by Mr. Rogers, of California, and W. R. Henry.

Judge Gunby, of Louisiana, seconded the nomination of Thos. E. Watson.

Mr. Gunby was loudly applauded when he referred to Mr. Sewall, saying he could not see the consistency of selecting the president of a national bank to put down national banks. "If," said Mr. Gunby, in conclusion, "the Democratic party swallows Tom Watson they will have more brains in their stomach than they have in their heads."

This sentiment took the convention by storm. Hundreds of delegates rose to their feet and cheered lustily, and almost before he knew what was taking place, or before the convention realized the situation, Mr. Gunby was caught up by four or five stalwart delegates, and, large man though he is, he was trotted around the hall on the shoulders of his friends. The scene appealed to the convention's sense of humor and the applause from that time forth was liberally sprinkled with shouts of laughter.

The roll call began. Arkansas started off with 25 votes for Watson. Tom Patterson, of Colorado, cast the 45 votes of his State for Sewall amid a round of applause from the Bryan men. Indiana gave her 30 votes to Watson. Kansas gave Sewall 82 of her 95 votes. Louisiana gave the bulk of her votes to Watson. Maryland divided her vote between Sewall and Watson, and it looked as if Watson might be nominated on the first ballot until North Carolina cast her 95 votes for Skinner, Tennessee her 77 for Mimms and Texas her 103 for Burkitt. This split up the large delegations. When the roll call was completed, however, Texas changed her vote to Watson and there were other changes in favor of the Georgian. Colonel Burkitt, of Mississippi, went to the stage and withdrew his name. Pandemonium reigned. Men shouted, others sang and a few just howled. The band struck up a lively air.

Then Mimms withdrew in Watson's favor. The Georgian already had votes enough to nominate, but the vote of Tennessee was finally transferred to his column. Senator Butler was calling for recognition to change North Carolina's vote for Watson when some one made a motion to make the nomination unanimous and it was carried with a roof rattling whoop. Immediately the Middle-of-the-Road men grasped their banners and started a demonstration, but suddenly without warning, the lights were extinguished and the convention was left in total darkness. Then some one called attention to the fact that the nomination of Watson was announced exactly 16 minutes to 1. This tickled the Middle-of-the-Road men, and they shouted "Hurrah! Hurrah!" They yelled 16 to 1. A few minutes later the lights were again turned on, and after quiet was restored, Congressman Howard of Alabama moved an adjournment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the motion was carried.

Saturday, July 25th.

The convention was called to order at 9:35 a. m. The main business of the day was the naming of a Presidential nominee.

General Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, placed William J. Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was his running mate, after a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous. Chairman Allen held the motion was in order. This almost precipitated a row. Some cheered, some yelled, some squalled "No." The Bryan men decided to make no objection to the roll call of States, but in doing so they opened the flood-gates, and for six hours the convention was deluged with oratory. Almost every State and Territory had its inning on the platform. Most of the speakers seconded Bryan's nomination. About fifty seconding speeches were made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant.

The roll call was ordered.

BRYAN NOMINATED.

When Alabama was called Governor Kolb yielded to General Weaver of Iowa, but Colonel Gaither of Alabama got to the platform first and injected a speech about uniting the cotton fields of the South with the wheat fields of the West. He finally yielded to General Weaver, who formally placed Mr. Bryan in nomination. General Weaver, in his opening remarks, asked the convention not to applaud, and the delegates listened to him without much demonstration. But when he concluded by naming "that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan," the convention broke loose.

Cheer followed cheer. The delegates jumped to their chairs, and flags, handkerchiefs, coats, hats, State guidons were waved in wild confusion. Through one of the side entrances four men carried a big yellow cross, 4x8 feet in size, surmounted by a crown of thorns. On it was inscribed the eloquent words with which Bryan closed his brilliant speech at Chicago: "You shall not press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor; you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

A big crayon portrait of the Nebraska statesman was also carried into the hall. Cross, banners and State guidons were carried frantically about the pit. Then, with the cross leading they were carried to the stage, where for five minutes they danced in confusion, while the delegates howled with delight. Mr. Keppler, of Nevada, who bore the cross, finally planted it at the edge of the stage, and the bearers of the stage banners and flags descended to the pit and continued their demonstrations there.

As the procession passed the Texas delegation a free fight almost occurred. Men struggled and fought to bar the passage, but the way was finally cleared. Several men fought like mad over the possession of the Missouri standard. It was broken into bits, but a stalwart young Bryan man carried a piece of it through in triumph to the platform, while the struggling disputants were separated by the police.

The Texas and Arkansas standards alone were kept close to the Middle-of-the-Road banner, around which the Middle-of-the-Road men formed in a hollow square like desperate men in battle to repulse the charges of the enemy. Miss Minerva Roberts, a beautiful young lady, led the cheering in the Colorado delegation. While the demonstration was at its height thousands of copies of a "Bryan silver march" were flung high in the air and fell in clouds on the frantic delegates.

Mr. Call placed Colonel S. F. Norton, of Illinois, in nomination. He eulogized Mr. Norton as "a philanthropist, a man of the people and a pioneer in the cause of reform."

J. S. Coxey, of Ohio, was nominated by Mr. Livingston, of Missouri.

The roll call of the States resulted as follows:

	Bryan.	Norton.
Alabama	38 1-4	15 3-4
Arkansas	25	.....
California	24	12
Colorado	45	.....
Connecticut	6	.....
Delaware	3	.....
Florida	8	.....
Georgia	56	5
Idaho	7	.....
Illinois	39	15
Indiana	20	10
Iowa	29	6
Kansas	92	.....
Kentucky	15 1-2	10 1-2
Louisiana	30	.....
Maine	3	5
Maryland	5	.....
Massachusetts	21	.....
Michigan	19	11
Minnesota	40	4
Mississippi	12	6
Missouri	6	32
Montana	11	.....
Nebraska	57	.....
Nevada	7	.....
New Hampshire	4	.....
New Jersey	10	2
New York	34 3-4	9 1-4
North Carolina	70	25
North Dakota	12	.....
Ohio	21	17
Oregon	9 4-9	7 5-9
Pennsylvania	35	7
Rhode Island	3	.....
South Carolina (no delegation)		.....
South Dakota	17	.....
Tennessee	67	10
Texas	....	103
Utah	5	.....
Vermont	3	.....
Virginia	50	3
Washington	11	6
West Virginia	5 7-8	2 1-8
Wisconsin	8 4-5	16 1-5
Wyoming	6	.....
Arizona	6	.....
District of Columbia	6	.....
New Mexico	6	.....
Oklahoma	9	.....
Indian Territory	6	.....
Totals	1,042	340

Ohio gave Debs 8 votes, Donnelly 2 and Coxey 1: Connecticut, Donnelly 1; Rhode Island 1 not voting.

Two tally clerks had been at work figuring the totals. Without delay he then announced the official vote as: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 340; Donnelly, 1. It was then 4:22. Bedlam was, of course, loosed, and pandemonium reigned for 20 minutes. The Texas, Arkansas and Maine Middle-of-the-Road men, with their guidons together, took no part in the demonstration. The Middle-of-the-Road men finally massed about their standard, on the left of the hall, about 300 in number, and made a counter demonstration. They cheered and yelled and pushed and fought for 10 minutes. The sergeant-at-arms were powerless to restore order, and after rapping for five minutes Chairman Allen declared Mr. Bryan the nominee of the convention. Some one made a motion to adjourn. The chairman put the motion and declared the convention adjourned sine die.

THE NEW CANDIDATE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD.

Thomas E. Watson, Populist Nominee for Vice-President on the Ticket With Mr. Bryan, Accepts the Nomination, Praises Mr. Bryan, and Indicates that the Populists Will Unite With Democrats in all Close States This Year.

To the Editor of the World:

THOMSON, GA., July 25.—I opposed the endorsement of Bryan and Sewall by the People's party. Had we endorsed the Democratic ticket and put out none of our own, our existence as a party would have been at an end.

We could not have fought for the Democrats on the national ticket and at the same time antagonize them on State issues. Therefore, to have endorsed their whole national ticket not only meant the extinction of our party, but meant defeat for free silver.

The growth of Populism drove Democracy to free silver. The death of Populism would have removed the pressure, and the Democratic party might have drifted away from its campaign pledges, as it did in 1892 and 1894. By nominating a ticket of our own, and upon a platform of our own, we preserve our identity as a party and we maintain our influence over the Democrats.

If Mr. Bryan and I make the race together our position will be that of two men who may differ upon some objects, but who act together upon those matters about which they are agreed.

The free-silver Democrats cannot go as far as we do, but we are willing to march with them as far as they do go in our direction. *By agreeing to co-operate with them to this extent we do not compromise our principles, stultify our record or disband our organization.*

Our people need more money, lower taxes and less of class legislation. I am willing to do all in my power to effect a change for the better. I had no ambition to hold a place on the national ticket; it was my wish to return to Congress; but the despatches which I received from St. Louis stated that my agreement to run with Bryan would harmonize all factions, unite the silver forces and at the same time prevent a possible split up of my own party.

Acting under that belief I telegraphed that my name might be used and I therefore stand by the action of the convention. I believe that the combination ticket can be elected.

The Populists united with the Democrats can carry every Southern State, with one possible exception. The union of the Populists and Democrats can carry the West. The silver movement is, to a large extent, a revolt of the producing sections, the South and the West, and I see no good reason why the nominees of silver forces should not be taken from the the sections where it is expected to get the votes.

Furthermore, I believe the time is come when the South should be accorded recognition on the national ticket. For thirty years now the South has been kept on the stool of repentance. For thirty years she has been compelled to wear sackcloth on her loins and put ashes on her head. Why should the South forever occupy this humiliating attitude? Why should we go into every campaign with a tacit confession that the South has no right to be represented on the national ticket of any political party? I was born Sept. 4, 1856, and therefore was too young to take any part whatever in the late civil war. I have no prejudices growing out of it, but at the same time I am a Southern man, proud of my section and devoted to her interests, and I see no reason why any political party should always expect to obtain the support of her 156 votes and yet always be ashamed to give her a place on the ticket.

The World asks what I think of Mr. Bryan personally.

As I have stated in my paper more than a week ago, when I had no thought of being connected with him in a political campaign, Mr. Bryan is a man of unblemished character and brilliant ability. We served together in the Fifty-second Congress, voted together on nearly every question, and were personal friends.

When my contested election came up in the Fifty-third Congress and Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, made the motion to eject me at once and without a hearing, Mr. Bryan was one of the three Democrats who had the nerve to vote against it.

The Chicago platform is a return to the old Jeffersonian principles, and we Populists indorse it as far as it goes. Our own platform goes further, but there is no reason why we should not co-operate with the Democrats to the extent that we agree.

THOMAS E. WATSON.

WATSON WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Populists Think, However, The Electoral Vote Will be United.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A rumor got about yesterday to the effect that the Populists would withdraw Watson, their candidate for vice-President, if Sewall did not do so.

Senator Marion Butler, chairman of the National committee, was asked, why, if his party desired a union of the silver forces, did they nominate another candidate for vice-President.

"Because," he said, "we found that by so doing our party organization could be better preserved in support of Mr. Bryan than by the nomination of Mr. Sewall."

"Does not this election lead to much embarrassment?"

Oh, yes; but it was our own alternative."

"Will the Democratic and Populist National committees make some arrangement to unite their vote?"

"The two party organizations will be kept entirely separate and distinct, and the two campaigns will be conducted separately on parallel lines but we hope to vote and be united."

"It is rumored that Mr. Watson will be withdrawn.

"This will not be done. The selection of Mr. Watson was a deliberate action by an overwhelming vote, and voiced the sentiments of delegates fresh from the people, who themselves had deliberated upon the situation since the Chicago convention. The Peoples Party, in its desire to unify the reform forces so as to make victory possible, met the Democratic party more than half way by taking their candidate for President.

"We could not unite upon Mr. Sewall, and if we had attempted to do so it would have disorganized our own forces and endangered the election of Mr. Bryan. It is in no wise a reflection upon Mr. Sewall, and we do not believe that he or his friends will so consider it. On the contrary, we hope that he is patriotic enough to put success of the cause and welfare of the country above personal interests or aspirations. In short, Mr. Sewall is the one man in the United States who now has it in his power to completely unify the silver forces and make victory over the gold combine absolutely certain. This is the unanimous opinion of our executive committee.

"No one party has a majority in North Carolina, but we feel assured that Bryan will roll up a majority there in the fall."

Remind the delegates who have been elected to the State convention that they are expected to be on hand and express the full wishes and sentiment of your county.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR
W. L. DOUGLAS
$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD.
If you pay $4 to $6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for
$3.
OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS,
CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more $3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.
Ask your dealer for our $5, $4, $3.50, $3, $2.50, $2.25 Shoes; $2.50, $2 and $1.75 for boys.
TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box P.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

GOLD DUST. GOLD DUST.

The Highest Step
in good and profitable housekeeping is the use of the famous cleaner—GOLD DUST. No woman who wants to make a success in conducting her household affairs, in saving time and money, fret and worry in keeping her work well in hand, can afford to do without
GOLD DUST
WASHING POWDER.
It keeps the cleaning well done up, with little work—and time. Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

OCCONEECHEE FARM J.S.C.R.
Headquarters for the Best, Only.
BREEDERS OF PRIZE WINNERS OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:
Mammoth Bronze and White Holland Turkeys, Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Brown and White Leghorns, Light Brahmas, Indian and Pit Games, Buff Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Guineas, Pekin Ducks, Muscovy Ducks, Pea Fowls and Fan-tail Pigeons.
Fowls and Eggs For Sale at All Times.
66 PRIZES WON THE PAST TWO YEARS.
ALSO Shropshire and Dorset Sheep out of Imported Ewes by Imported Bucks. Best Bred Black Essex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain Registered Jersey Cattle. Royally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Get Pedigreed Stock If

CHARGES AGAINST THE SOUTHERN.

Vice-President St. John, of the Seaboard, Declares That the Southern is Trying to Get Control of all the Railroads in the South.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Vice-President St. John spent only one day in Atlanta, but he stirred things up during his brief visit. He must have spent a good part of the day writing letters, for he sent one to the executive board of the freight association, and he addressed another to Chairman Trammell, of the State railroad commission. Both were full of ginger. The one to Colonel Trammell was in reply to the commissioner's letter notifying him that the commission would reduce the Seaboard's local rates in Georgia to correspond with the cuts in through rates. Chairman Trammell stated that he deemed it his imperative duty to do this to protect the business interests of Georgia.

Mr. St. John replies in a long communication, in which he charges at the Southern railway full tilt and declares that company is trying to monopolize all the roads in the South and get its hands finally on the Western and Atlantic, the State's own road. He charges that the Southern has employed politicians to control the legislature, says that it has already defeated some candidates and says that it aims at getting control of the railroad commission so that it can regulate rates. He claims that the Seaboard is the only independent line into Atlanta from the East and states that he does not believe the commission will take the course threatened when the situation is investigated, for he goes on to charge that the Southern has already acquired the East Tennessee, the Central of Georgia, the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Macon and Northern an dcontrols the Georgia and Atlanta and West Point, thus destroying competition between what used to be half a dozen competitive lines.

MR. ST. JOHN'S REPLY.

The letter is herewith given in full:

"Hon. L. N. Trammell, Chairman Railroad Commission of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga. Dear Sir: Your esteemed communication of the 21st instant, addressed to me, has had my most careful consideration. Absence from Portsmouth has prevented the receipt of the original communication mailed to me. I assume, however, that the copy appearing in the daily papers of the same date, which I found en route is correct, and I deem that the importance of the subject and the manifest misapprehension thereof, as well as of the situation which preceded the same, on the part of the commission, calls for correction at the earliest opportunity. I take this, my earliest opportunity upon my arrival this morning in Atlanta, for a reply.

"It is a matter of regret to me that the railroad commission of Georgia before publishing an intimation of a purpose to take action antagonistic to the Seaboard Air Line did not invite a conference with its officers and give us an opportunity of fully apprising the honorable commission of the necessity for our course—a necessity prouced by the gravity of the situation which railroad affairs in the South, and especially in Georgia, now presents. This situation, however it may now immediately affect the Seaboard Air Line, threatens in a much higher degree the people of this State and section, should the effects of the Seaboard Air Line to check the strides of the Southern railway toward a complete monopoly and domination of railroad matters, including freight rates and their control, prove unsuccessful. I feel assured that could this conference have been had, the commission would have seen that so far from the action of the Seaboard Air Line being one which should receive the criticism of the commission, the commission to the extent that it could with propriety and without impairing that perfect impartiality which it maintains toward all carriers, have approved of the action of the Seaboard Air Line, instead of giving to the public press in advance of communication with the Seaboard Air Line or any of its officers the letter above referred to, which is calculated to create in the public mind the impression that the commission at least disapproves of our course, even if it does not intend to cast the weight of its great influence upon the side of our adversary.

THE SEABOARD'S POSITION.

"Confident, however, of the justice of our course and of the fact that when it is understood both your honorable commission and the public will see that the action of the Seaboard Air Line is one that is not only necessary to preserve its rights and its ability to compete with the Southern Railway Company in this territory and prevent that company from becoming able to absolutely dictate its own terms as to railroad matters, but is more essential to prevent the people of this State from coming absolutely under the power of a single monopoly, with its attendant evils of interference in State politics, of its attempts to control legislation and State officials, and even to dictate the personnel and policy of railroad commissions; evils which in other States have closely followed the control therein by one railway company of all competitive lines of transportation. I desire to hereby present to the commission the reasons which have induced the Seaboard Air Line to adopt its present policy, and by giving this letter the same publicity which has been given to your letter to me, to let the people understand the situation which now confronts them.

"I am sure that preconceived opinions which either this commission or the people may have received in the absence of hearing our side of this matter will disappear in the light of the full truth, and that we may count henceforth upon the moral support of both the commission and the public in this great contest for commercial freedom.

A clear understanding of the merits of this situation and of our conduct requires me to briefly present a statement of the conditions exisiting when the Seaboard Air Line system began extending its lines into Georgia, and of the situation which we find existing in Georgia to-day.

"In 1886 the State of Georgia chartered the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company for the purpose of permitting the Seaboard Air Line system to extend its line from Portsmouth, Va., to Atlanta, Ga. Mr. John M. Robinson, now deceased, then president, was the moving spirit therein, and the Seaboard and Roanoke and Raleigh and Gaston railroad companies were the corporations who were expected to, and who did, furnish the money to build it.

"This line was built to give competition to this State with the old Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, then controlling what is now a part of the Southern railway. One of the safeguards which induced these companies to embark their capital in this enterprise was the assurance given by the constitution of Georgia that they need not fear being bottled up, because that instrument forbade, in the most explicit terms, the suppression of competition and creation of monopoly, and prevented the control of railroad corporations by any competitor through any contract or stock ownership.

"These provisions were engrafted by Georgia in the charter granted the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway Company, not only as a protection to the people against its becoming dominated by a competitor, but as an assurance to it that Georgia would not allow it.

"I shall hope to show that what Georgia has forbidden is the condition which the Southern Railway Company is seeking to produce, and that our present course is an effort to prevent it. At the time when the building of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern Railway was inaugurated the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company and the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia were three great competitive systems centering at Atlanta, Ga., and each under independent control. The Western and Atlantic railroad was an independent line, and the Georgia and the Atlanta and West Point railroads were auxiliary lines of the Central system.

COMPETING LINES BOUGHT.

"How is it to-day? The Southern Railway Company, a corporation of Virginia, holds each and every one of the lines formerly held by the Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railways, including the Georgia Pacific, and, as is well known, owns every share of the capital stock of the Central of Georgia railway, which now includes the Macon and Northern. It has purchased the Atlanta and Florida—a road parallel to the Central between Atlanta and Fort Valley—and has absorbed by stock ownership or otherwise the Macon and Birmingham, the Georgia Southern and Florida, Georgia Midland Gulf—and it is said controls the Columbus Southern.

"Of the lines centering at Atlanta, only the Seaborrd Air Line toward the east and the Western and Atlantic to the west are free from the domination of this corporation. It parallels each of these lines. Its ownership of the lines of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company and of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, and its complete stock ownership of the Central of Georgia and through it of the Ocean Steamship Company give it the domination of three competitive lines to the east. Its control through the Central over the Georgia and the Atlanta and West Point gives it the ability to prevent those roads from according to the competitor of the Southern those facilities which, if in indepentent circumstances, they would doubtless accord. The Southern Railway Company controls three competitive and parallel routes from Atlanta to Macon in this State. There is not a competitive line at Macon, Ga., which it does not control, including each of the four possible routes for reaching Florida. The line made by the Macon and Northern and the Seaboard Air Line to the east, and to and from Florida via Macon over the Macon and Northern and Georgia Southern and Florida Railways has been rendered an impossibility because these roads are a part of the Southern Railway Company's system, and will not deal with the Seaboard Air Line upon terms which, if they were controlled by independent stockholders, they would be glad to make. When these roads were acquired the Southern Railway and its predecessors already controlled parallel and competing lines.

DEFYING THE CONSTITUTION.

"It will clearly be seen that the Southern railway company has acquired control of railroad after railroad in Georgia, and holds the stock of railroads in utter defiance of the provisions of the constitution of this State—provisions of the supreme court of the United States has quite recently held to be valid, commendable and enforceable, even where it was claimed that the previous charter of the offending corporation authorized such transactions, and where they held that a control through stockownership was as obnoxious to the constitution as a direct control by lease or purchase. I refer the commission to the case where Kentucky prevented the Louisville and Nashville railroad company from securing control of the Chespeake, Ohio and Southwestern system, and the union of the Northern Pacific railway and a competing line was prevented. The cases are reported in the 161st Volume of United States Supreme court reports at 646 to 704.

"The purposes of this flagrant violation of the law of this State are patent to all who have watched the course of similar monopolies in other States. The first purchase is to crush competition by placing themselves in a position where business cannot move any distance without being compelled to traverse their lines. In this manner they can, by demanding local rates and refusing to make proper through rates, except upon their own terms, absolutely dictate the cost of transportation and the routing of all business coming into and going out of the State of Georgia. It is easy to perceive that with this control of the interstate business they can force shippers upon business which might be transacted over the few remaining independent lines to give such business to them. They can, in like manner, by their overwhelming influence, force independent connections to accord them facilities and to route business by their lines while they refuse like facilities to the lines of their weaker rivals. It is a well known fact that the Seaboard Air Line railroad has a passenger route between Atlanta and Washington upon which superior time could be made between these cities than it is possible for the Southern to make. If the Seaboard Air Line were able to secure from its southern connections proper through car arrangements to New Orleans and intermediate cities all the benefits of competitive travel by two routes, with equal service between the South and the East, would be afforded the people of this section.

"The Southern owns the route to New Orleans via Birmingham. Through its control of the Central railroad it compels the Atlanta and West Point railroad and the Western railway of Alabama to refuse those through car arrangements to the Seaboard Air Line which they accord to the Southern, while at the same time it owns and has practically closed the route via Birmingham.

AFTER THE STATE ROAD.

Further instances of great discrimination might be given and the history of the Southern railway is sufficient to show that if it is permitted to carry out its policy every railroad interest in the South as well as the commerce of this country will be entirely at its mercy. Besides the crushing of competition above detailed as having gone on in this territory, the Southern railway has recently acquired the Cincinnati Southern railway. The road is the property of the city of Cincinnatti and it has for many years leased the line. It has been boasted that the Southern railway has forced the city of Cincinnatti to dispose of this, its valuable property, at the terms suggested by the Southern railway.

"It does not require much foresight to see that with the Seaboard Air Line crushed, after the expiration of the present lease of the Western and Atlantic railroad no one would be sufficiently foolhardy to again lease that property upon anything like a fair rental when its eastern connections were completely within the control of the Southern railway, and that the Southern railway would force the sale of the State's property at a price to be dictated by it.

"It is a well known fact that the financial powers which dominate the Southern railway likewise control the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company. The security which the State has for its lease is of a value but slightly exceeding a single year's rental. That the Louisville and Nashville railroad will not contend with the Southern has been demonstrated by the recent railroad history of this section, and whenever the Southern railway deems it to its interest to attack the State road's lease and the value of the State's property, it is manifest that they will find no difficulty or effective hindrance in railroad circles in so doing.

"The same observations which have been made in regard to the State road lease will well apply, with equal force, to the Georgia railroad. It is an open secret that parties high in the councils of the Southern railway have stated that the rental paid for the Georgia railroad is far in excess of what should be paid, and that as other railroad properties have reduced their fixed charges this rental should come down.

"Whenever the Southern railway deems it has become sufficiently powerful, the holders of these securities may look forward to an attack being made upon the Georgia railroad lease and to a destruction of the values of their present holdings.

"That it is the purpose of this corporation to dominate this State, if it can possibly do so, is apparent from surface indications, which point to much below the surface that one only can surmise.

POLITICAL LAWYERS.

"Already do we see parties employed as attorneys of the Southern railway who have no fixed duties in the court house and apparently do not attend to any litigation, but who can always be found at political gatherings, at nominating conventions and in attendance upon sessions of the legislature. It is already reported that legislative candidates who have been supposed to have entertained views antagonistic to the Southern railway, have experienced the weight of its political influence thrown into the scale and have been defeated for the legislature. It is also currently reported that other gentlemen occupying professional relations to the Southern railway are prominent candidates for the legislature, and even for high positions therein. Rumor has it that a selection has already been made of a candidate for Governor to succeed the present excellent executive, whom it is understood will leave the office at the expiration of the next term and whose admirable and just administration to all interests has been a matter of congratulation to the State.

"It is an easy step if the legislative and executive branch of the government can be controlled to render the powers of a railroad commission absolutely null, and it is also to be apprehended that should the Southern railway succeed in repeating in Georgia that political domination which it is said that another railroad established in a sister State, the commission will be filled with persons who will take care of the interests of this dominant railroad, instead of pursuing that course of justice to the railroads and to the people, and of fearlessness in resisting corporate greed, which has heretofore made the railroad commission of Georgia under the presidency of yourself and your excellent predecessors the model for railroad commission throughout the country.

ATTACK ON THE SEABOARD.

"The Southern Railway Company realizes that the Seaboard Air Line system stands as an insuperable obstacle to this programme. It has therefore attacked the Seaboard Air Line system and is endeavoring to break it down in that manner which it deems the most certain to secure that result. This method is by depriving it of its connections, and having shorn it of these (its natural defenses) then of crushing it.

"The Southern Railway Company has had a line to Baltimore for years via West Point and the steamboat line from that port (a majority of the capital stock of which is controlled by the Southern Railway). This line is over forty miles shorter than its present line to Norfolk. Recently, without any apparent sufficient reasons, the Southern Railway made arrangements for running into Norfolk. Having done this and ostensibly desiring to establish competition with the Seaboard Air Line to Baltimore, the Bay Line, which has been for years the Seaboard Air Line's method of reaching Baltimore, offered to the Southern Railway to give it exactly the same terms and facilities for handling its freight between Norfolk and Baltimore that it did to the Seaboard Air Line. This, however, did not suit the Southern Railway. It is alleged that the Bay Line was too closely allied to the Seaboard Air Line to suit it. Then the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, which is the Southern Railway's preferred connection on its business from Boston, offered to give the Southern every facility for business from Norfolk to Baltimore. Each of these is an old established line, favored by shippers, and with every facility for handling the business, not only now, but for years to come. The Seaboard Air Line was quite ready to have the Southern compete with it upon equal terms, but the Southern desired to cripple the Seaboard Air Line and its connections in order to shut out such opposition; it therefore rejected the offer of the established boat lines and at a greatly increased expense instituted a line of its own on the bay. Had this line been necessary to secure competition it might have been justified in inaugurating it, but it afforded no other or further competition than had already been offered by the lines on the bay. The business done between Baltimore and Norfolk barely pays the existing lines. That business is manfestly insufficient to sustain another. The only effect of such a line is to cripple the Bay Line. If, however, the Bay Line can be crippled to such an extent that the Southern railway can drive it out of business, or following its favorite policy, purchase the competing line, it would then be able to deny to the Seaboard Air Line competent facilities between Norfolk and Baltimore in connection with its business. It is frank to say that such a deprivation might seriously damage the Seaboard Air Sine and might place it in a position where it would be unable to sustain itself, and should financial embarrassments happen, it might afford to the Southern Railway Company the opportunity of doing that which it has been engaged in throughout the south, namely, purchasing the Seaboard Air Line and extinguishing it as a competitor.

"The Seaboard Air Line system is composed of roads which have not, like the Southern Railway lines, gone through a series of receiverships and foreclosures, but its principle lines are owned by the original companies who built them and they propose, as far as possible, to protect their stockholders and security holders. A majority of the stock of the Seaboard Air Line and of the Bay Line is in hands where it cannot be purchased by the Southern Railway, and it will so remain for the future if the Seaboard Air Line can continue to have the support of the people. It confidently looks to the people for that support. Its fixed charges are much less per mile than are those of the Southern Railway, while its dead roads include an infinitesimal mileage. This is not the case with the Southern Railway. Much of their mileage will not more than pay for its operatingg expenses on a low basis.

IN SELF-DEFENSE.

"With the Southern's heavy capitalization, held largely in Wall street the Seaboard Air-Line System felt that its proper way to repel this attack, to preserve its integrity, defend its allies, maintain itself as a competitor of the Southern and to preserve to the people of this and other states, whose chartered rights it holds, operating the railroads directly under charters granted by such states, and not as a foreign corporation who refuses to accept citizenship within the states in which it operates, was to adopt that course which alone was left it for defense, namely, to make such through rates for business traversing the lines of steamships attacked by the Southern as will secure for those steamship lines that volume of business of which the Southern has sought to deprive them, and also to curtail the revenue of its rival system, which is bound to draw from the people a large net revenue in order to pay interest upon its heavy capitalization as to compel it to forego the policy of extermination which it had adopted.

"The effort has been persistently made to hold up the Seaboard Air-Line as a wilful disorganizer in traffic matters in this territory. This effort is in keeping with the course and conduct of our adverries. The Seaboard Air-Line has had persistently to fight efforts to create physical pools of traffic, to resist boycotts, made against it, to contend with all manner of discriminations which have been endeavored to be practiced upon it. It has sought to give to the people that reasonable, prompt and economical service which its superior facilities and lower capitalization enable it to offer, and for this it has met with the antagonism of this great monoplistic corporation. The battle which is now waging is one in which the interest of the people is deeply involved. Whatever temporary disturbances of local rates may ensue, the manufacturers of this state are receiving upon competitive business to the east the advantages of these reductions. But more than that, if the Seaboard Air-Line is supported they are waging a fight for the people which will prevent them from being in the course of the near future bound hand and foot and turned over to the Southern railway to be charged with rates of freight and passenger tariffs as it may seem good.

DON'T DISCRIMINATE.

So far as the intimation conveyed in your letter that the railroad commission will reduce rates within the state proportionate to the reduction made on through rates, such a reduction operating upon all lines of railroad within the state will meet with no opposition from the Seaboard Air-Line system. Such a reduction attempted to be enforced against the Seaboard Air-Line system alone, I am satisfied this commission, upon a consideration of the question, will not attempt—not only because it would be a siding on the part of the commission with the Southern Railway Company in this contest, but because it would be so manifestly an attempt on the part of the commission to control interstate commerce, that I know so well informed a body as the railroad commission of Georgia will not undertake such action.

"In conclusion, permit me to say that there is no interest in this state, except the interest of the Southern railway, which is not deeply concerned in the success of the Seaboard Air-Line in this contest. The issue is whether or not the people of this state shall have the advantage of that competition which their constitution guarantees to them, whether or not a single railway system can come into this state and in defiance of that constitution throttle competition, create a monopoly and prevent any one from raising his voice to utter a protest against this violation of fundamental law.

"In this contest we appeal to the railway commission of Georeia, which has always stood for the rights of the people, and which, while doing evenhanded justice to the railway interests, has prevented any infringement upon the rights of the people, to lend up their moral support, and not by any action of theirs to throw the weight of their great influence upon the side of our adversary.

"I trust that you will pardon the length of this letter, but the magnitude of the interests involved, their great importance not only to ourselves, but, as I respectfully conceive to the entire people of the state, have rendered this full statement of the situation of our position in the matter a duty which I owe no less to the railroad commission than to the people.

"Trusting that henceforth the railroad commission will stand with the Seaboard Air-Line on this matter, I am, very respectfully,

E. ST. JOHN,
"Vice President and Gen. Man."

RHEUMACIDE is not an ordinary medicine. It is a new discovery. A similar vegetable compound has never been used in the treatment of rheumatism and other blood troubles. It cures. If your druggist does not sell it order from the BOBBITT DRUG Co., Raleigh, N. C. Price $1.00, 6 for $5.00. The greatest of all blood purifiers.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.

The RELIABLE SPECIALISTS Regular Graduates in Medicine, Authorized by the State, Six National Banks for Financial Reference, thousands of Cured Patients all over the United States as to our professional ability. All business conducted on a strictly professional basis and strictly confidential. Consultation Free at office or by mail. Treatment sent everywhere free from observation. No interference with business while using medicines.

Seminal Weakness and Sexual Debility

(Spermatorrhœa and Impotency) caused by youthful follies and excesses, producing nervousness, losses, pimples and blotches on the face, rushes of blood to the head, pains in the back, confused ideas and forgetfulness, bashfulness, aversion to society, loss of sexual power, loss of manhood, etc., cured for life. We can stop night losses, restore lost sexual power, restore nerve and brain power, enlarge and strengthen weak parts and make you fit for marriage.

Syphilis, that terrible disease, in all its forms and stages cured for life. Blood Poisoning, Skin Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings, Sores, Gonorrhœa & Gleet, and all forms of Privaip Diseases cured.

Stricture permanently cured without caustic or cutting. No pain, no exposure. Patient can use the treatment at home.

Ladies, we cure those delicate diseases peculiar to your sex, at your own home without instruments. Many cured after other doctors have failed. Can give you proofs.

Rheumatism The Great French Rheumatic Cure. A SURE CURE. The greatest discovery in the annals of medicine. One dose gives relief; a few doses remove fever and pain in joints—a cure is bound to take place. Send statement of case.

Book for both sexes, 64 pages, with full description of above diseases, the effects and cure sealed in plain wrapper free. Read this little book and send for Symptom Blank. No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases; No. 4 for Catarrh.

Take no chances and obtain the best by consulting the Leading Specialists in the United States.

HONESTY — DR. HATHAWAY & CO. — SKILL

22½ So. Bread St. ATLANTA, GA.

RIPANS TABULES.

Disease commonly comes on with slight symtoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

IF YOU SUFFER FROM HEADACHE, DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION . T RIPANS TABULES
IF YOU ARE BILIOUS, CONSTIPATED OR HAVE A DISORDERED LIVER . A RIPANS TABULES
IF YOUR COMPLEXION IS SALLOW, OR SUFFER DISTRESS AFTER EATING . K RIPANS TABULES
FOR OFFENSIVE BREATH AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH . E RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines; cleanse the system effectually; cure dyspepsia, habitual constipation, offensive breath and headache. One Tabule taken at the first indication of indigestion, biliousness, dizziness, distress after eating or depression of spirits, will surely and quickly remove the whole difficulty.

Ripans Tabules are prepared from a prescription widely used by the best physicians, and are presented in the form most approved by modern science.

If given a fair trial Ripans Tabules are an infallible cure; they contain nothing injurious and are an economical remedy.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

A quarter-gross box will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 50 cents by Ripans Chemical Co., 10 Spruce St., New York, N. Y.

Local Druggists Everywhere Will Supply the Tabules if Requested to do so.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE, QUICK TO ACT AND SAVE MANY A DOCTOR'S BILL.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

Whereas, The declaration of independence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be progressive and perpetual, states:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We hold, therefore, that to restore and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the means of production, distribution or exchange, should be prohibited, and whenever any such public necessity or utility becomes a monopoly in private hands, the people of the municipality, state or union, as the case may be, shall appropriate the same by right of eminent domain, paying a just value therefor, and operate them for, and in the interest of, the whole people.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all dues, and an equitable and efficient means of distribution of this currency, directly to the people, at the minimum of expense and without the intervention of banking corporations and in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

(*a*) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1

(*b*) We demand a graduated income tax.

(*c*) That our national legislation shall be so framed in the future as not to build up one industry at the expense of another.

(*d*) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all national and state revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(*e*) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposits of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

(*f*) We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States, of interest-bearing bonds, and demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States, as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

TRANSPORTATION.

(*a*) The government shall purchase or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation on a just and equitable basis.

(*b*) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

We demand that no land shall be held by corporations for speculative purposes or by railroads in excess of their needs as carriers, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

We demand the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people. That each state shall be divided into two districts of nearly equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative and referendum.

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN three months for $1,00

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

MONEY!

The Populist Standard Authority.

OUR MONEY WARS

By SAMUEL LEAVITT,

Author of "DICTATOR GRANT" and "PEACEMAKER GRANGE," and Editor of Peter Cooper's *Advocate*.

A monument of learning. . One cannot but be more than pleased with the history, and admire the immense industry.—*N. O. Picayune*. Valuable for purposes of reference. . He is not unknown to us, for we happen to have read his "Peacemaker Grange," etc. . Quite worth careful perusal. . Gives us good reading matter.—*N. Y. Herald*. There is no question of the value of the facts that he has digested and arranged. —*San Francisco Chronicle*. An epitome of information. . Leaves none of his facts unverified. . Exceedingly useful. . Unquestionably right in many of his arraignments.—*San Jose Call*. Mr. (Colin) Harrey was joined in his denial by another financial oracle who was visiting him at the time; Mr. Samuel Leavitt, author of "Money Wars," an encyclopedia on the money question.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*. The financier of financiers.—*W. H. Harvey*. The benefit that this work will be to the scientific student of values will be enormous.—*N. Y. World*. The most remarkable book on finance of the century.—*Arena*. This book contains much very valuable matter that was in danger of being lost.—*Gen. A. J. Warner*. It is a valuable compendium of just the kind of information that is being needed today. I have constant inquiries for such information from correspondents of mine, and will take great pleasure in calling their attention to your work.—*Henry D. Lloyd*. No romance of Hugo, no tragedy of Shakespear, ever stirred the blood as does this infamous record.—*Tom Watson of Georgia*. It is acknowledged the *Ultima Thule* of the finance question, and must stand undisputed in the forefront for years to come.—*Chicago Searchlight*. Must the book have been awaiting for twenty-five years.—*Henry Carey Baird*. Has created considerable discussion.—*Chicago Times*. Does not hesitate to place the blame where, in his opinion, it properly belongs.—*Philadelphia Daily Item*. The American system of money rises, like Solomon's temple, without the blow of a hammer, in the magnificent sequences of this history.—*H. E. Baldwin, in Arena*. The book is a great one. Entitles him to the gratitude of every searcher after economic truth.—*Editor of Noncomformist*. It will be the standard for quotation and authority.—*J. H. Ferriss*. The most important volume yet issued for the cause of the people.—*Junction City Tribune*. The most valuable financial work that has come to our notice.—*Farmer's Voice*. The most complete, accurate and valuable work issued on the subject it treats.—*A. C. Fisk, Pres. Pan-Am. Bimetallic Ass'n*. Comprehensive, exhaustive, systematic, clear and condensed.—*San Francisco Star*. No one of our acquaintance is more competent to write an intelligent, truthful and impartial work on the actual occurrences connected with finances.—*Western Rural*. Will be of incalculable use to speakers and writers.—*Chicago Express*. Your book is a whooper and no mistake.—*C. C. Post*. I will positively affirm that no man in this whole country is so well qualified to write such a book.—*E. O. Ball, Editor New City, N. Y.*

For sale at this office. Post-paid. Cloth, $1.25. Paper, 50 cents.

FOR SALE!

—THE—

National Collection AGENCY.

OF WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Will dispose of the following judgments:

NORTH CAROLINA.

Hill & Benoy, Aberdeen,	$91 79
W. T. Irwin, Asheville,	33 66
White Bros., Aulander,	196 70
R. B. Burden & Bro., Aulander,	47 48
B. F. Mayo, Aurora,	63 40
R. B. Weston, Aurora,	187 52
J. J. Smith, Bath,	51 57
Jones & Hancock, Beaufort,	106 00
L. Mangum, Benson,	200 00
T. G. Carson, Bethel,	25 00
E. Woolard, Bunyan,	372 00
Patterson & Brown, Bryson City,	31 35
C. A. Raby, Bryson City,	203 29
J. T. Wright & Bro., Candor,	89 84
J. W. Markham, Chapel Hill,	72 50
W. T. Williamson, Clinton,	478 89
T. E. Beasley, Colerain,	176 14
S. B. Freeman, Colerain.	73 70
H. D. Craddock, Creswell,	421 00
J. A. & I. K. Buckner, Democrat,	302 00
L. H. Lee, Dunn,	19 50
W. A. Slater & Co., Durham,	79 80
Thaxton & Patton, Durham,	87 85
J. E. Bonner, Edenton,	25 00
Cooper & Swain, Elizabeth City,	172 60
J. F. Norris & Co., Elk Park,	1,443 00
M. A. Wilkinson, Fair Bluff,	38 40
J. M. Chadwick, Fairfield,	90 36
J. H. Smith, Falkland,	130 60
Gainey & Jones, Fayetteville,	276 00
J. A. Vann, Franklinton,	144 45
R. T. Clifton, Franklinton,	199 00
Leroy King & Co., Graham,	41 98
T. B. Rice & Co., Greensboro,	345 92
Sample S. Brown, Greensboro,	336 47
W. R. Jordan & Co., Greensboro,	15 80
John B. Hooker, Hamilton.	32 50
J. C. Hoard & Co., Hamilton,	331 97
N. H. Taylor, Harlowe,	34 18
J. W. B. Basson & Co., Haw River,	53 15
Britt Bros., Henderson,	181 59
W. T. Cheatham, Henderson,	130 57
C. D. Tharrington, Inez,	50 93
B. P. Howell, Jonathan Creek,	190 00
J. H. Hales & Co., Kenly,	218 00
Oliver Ellis & Co., Kinston,	552 41
W. D. Sadler & Co., Leechville,	20 19
Layden & Yarboro, Lexington,	92 45
James H. Sanford, Louisburg,	303 74
Perry, Renfrow & Son, Lucama,	364 00
Isaac Williamson, Lucama,	159 57
J. A. Earles, Manson,	160 05
R. L. Bennett, Middleburg,	30 44
W. J. Bradshaw, Moncure,	345 90
John Bell, Moncure,	506 03
Riddle & Johnson, Montezuma,	97 13
M. V. Mason & Co., Morehead City,	124 00
R. R. Moore, Moriah,	94 10
J. V. Mitchell & Son, Mount Airy,	114 25
J. H. Cohen, Newberne,	180 45
B. J. Smith & Co., Newbern,	911 10
S. J. Jarrell, Oxford,	403 23
R. H. McGuire, Oxford,	443 60
S. C. Sharender, Pantego,	136 25
Wm. B. Hutchins, Raleigh,	223 91
Thos. G. Jenkins, Raleigh,	181 18
Rice Bros., Reidsville,	227 43
R. L. Bennett, Ridgeway,	99 00
F. Vaughan, Ridgeway,	168 00
A. M. Long, Rockingham,	143 90
N. T. Shore, Salem,	22 58
H. P. Duke & Co., Seaboard,	16 50
C. V. Skiles & Co., Seaboard,	44 00
Fuller & Hyman, Smithfield,	24 33
O. M. Conley, Statesville,	99 30
E. F. Manson, Swansboro,	55 00
T. W. Harris, jr., Swanquarter,	54 99
L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro,	139 00
L. Heilbroner & Bro., Tarboro,	189 00
J. J. Wilson, Talbot,	211 82
Ducker & Garren, Tweed,	37 22
Wheeler Bros., Warrenton,	93 25
J. C. Morton, Washington,	123 40
Boston Shoe Store, Weldon,	47 09
John F. Hardison, Williamson,	109 15
Wm. Harris, Wilson,	71 07
W. Corbett, Wilson,	764 60
W. J. Harris, Wilson,	809 81
Mitchell & Askew, Winston,	33 09
King Bros. Pure Food Co., Winston,	23 67
Anderson & Co., Woodleaf,	286 00

Send bids to

The National Collection Agency,

WASHINGTON D. C.

SEND YOUR ORDERS

—FOR—

Books & Stationery

—TO—

NORTH CAROLINA

Headquarters

ADDRESS:

NORTH CAROLINA BOOK CO.,

Raleigh, N. C.

E. G. HARRELL, Manager.

We can supply all your wants in our line promptly and at lowest possible prices. Special rates to teachers and dealers. Catalogues free.

The Caucasian Publishing Co.

IS NOW PREPARED TO DO

JOB PRINTING

THE CAMPAIGN IS HERE

YOU WILL NEED PAINTING!

. . . . SEND US YOUR ORDERS! . . . .

WE WILL FILL THEM PROMPTLY

U R BOUND

—TO HAVE—

Posters and Dodgers

TO ADVERTISE YOUR PUBLIC SPEAKINGS, CALLS FOR MEETINGS, ETC. WE CAN FURNISH THEM CHEAPLY, AND IN ANY QUANTITY YOU DESIRE.

6 x 9, By Mail Postpaid.

100 FOR $1.00; 200 FOR $1.25; 300 FOR $1.50.

9 x 12, By Mail Postpaid.

100 FOR $1.50; 200 FOR $1.75; 300 FOR $2.00.

OUR GREAT DOLLAR OFFER!

All Township and County Chairmen ought to have Letter Heads and Paper printed.

We will send 100 sheets paper, and 100 envelopes, with name of Township and County, and Chairman's address printed thereon, 1 lead pencil, 1 pen, three blotters, all for $1.00 postpaid. If names of Committe wanted, 25cts. additional.

Cash must accompany every order.

BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
BUSINESS ENVELOPES,
REPORTS,
TICKETS,
PROGRAMS,
BOOKS
PAMPHLETS,
MINUTES.
PROCEEDINGS,
RECORD BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS FOR COUNTY OFFICERS, LEDGERS JOURNALS, DAY BOOKS, ETC.

REMEMBER

THAT WE ARE IN SYMPATHY WITH THE

GREAT REFORM MOVEMENT.

And YOU ought to throw all the business in our way you can. The Bourbon press has heretofore done all work of this class, but now we can do the work equal to any one.

Let us hear from you if in need of any of the above.

The Caucasian Publishing Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

☞PRICES GIVEN ON APPLICATION.